

The Ypsilanti Sentinel-Commercial.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN, JANUARY 24, 1900.

2764



114 Congress Street
YPSILANTI
MICH.

MEN'S
BOYS'
CHILDREN'S
SUITS, REEFERS
OVERCOATS
25-33½ per cent.
DISCOUNT
HATS, CAPS
GLOVES, MITTENS
UNDERWEAR
FANCY
SHIRTS

....AMAZING.....

Sacrifice Sale

OF

JACKETS, CAPES, SUITS, FURS, SKIRTS,
WRAPPERS and DRESSING SACQUES.

Four Days of Extraordinary Price Reductions, ARIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY, January 25, 26, 28 and 29th.

Stylish Garments at Half Price and Less. A supreme effort to close out every garment in stock in four days. We will have a special Cloak Salesman with us showing several hundred garments. This in addition to our regular stock will make a big offering of Jackets, Capes and Furs. JACKETS which were formerly \$10.00 and \$12.00 will go at \$4.50. Plush Capes at \$2.95. See the \$1.00 quality Flannelette Wrappers selling at 75c. Come Early and Secure First Choice.

BERT H. COMSTOCK.

Cash Dry Goods and Cloaks

Don't Miss This Sale

THE NEW YEAR

Is a good time for you to make up your mind where you can best buy the best groceries.

WHERE DO YOU BUY

The wise man or woman will buy where both Quality and Price is right. The best place in Ypsilanti to purchase

GROCERIES

Is a matter of pressing interest to you. We can give you what you want, that is just right and at a price that is as low as you can find anywhere.

WE WANT YOUR TRADE

If you have not hitherto traded with us, try us once and see if we cannot satisfy your needs and prove that both Quality and Prices ARE RIGHT

DAVIS & CO.

GOOD MAN FOR THE PLACE

Prof. Warren H. Smith Out For the Nomination For

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER

A Sketch of the Man Whom the Democrats Would do Well to Honor

Ypsilanti will present for its candidate for county school commissioner at the coming democratic convention Prof. Warren H. Smith, now with his father in the book and drug business in this city. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan in the class of 1889 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He began his educational work as assistant principal at Lancaster, Wis., and served in the same capacity at an increase of salary at Sparta, Wis. He has taught eight years in Michigan, two years at Lansing and for six years as principal of the Pontiac high school. He aspires to the position of county school commissioner, for which he is thoroughly equipped in both education and experience. He was for two years the president of the Oakland County Teachers' association.

The president of the Pontiac school board wrote the following letter of recommendation for him some years ago:

"Mr. Smith has been for several years principal of our high school and during that period has proved himself to be a gentleman of high character, of first rate scholarship and of the best professional qualifications. We have learned to regard him as a safe and efficient teacher of our young people. An earnest and enthusiastic teacher, he always inspires his pupils to do their best with the task they have before them. His success in our high school has been marked."

(Signed), DR. MASON GRAY.
Col. S. S. Mathews, another member of the board, wrote at about the same time as follows:

"Mr. Smith is a strong, industrious, conscientious teacher—character and habits beyond criticism. He is in full harmony with his profession and has a rare faculty of imparting an interest in study to his pupils."

(Signed), S. S. MATHEWS.

Mr. Smith was born and educated in this county and is now engaged in business here. There is no doubt of his qualifications for the place to which he aspires.

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TINKERING ABOUT CEMENT SIDEWALKS

SHIP SUBSIDY LOBBY. ITS CHARACTER AND ITS METHODS EXPOSED.

That the charter revision from the common council, who are working on an amendment which will allow Ypsilanti to order cement walks and charge part of the cost up to the taxpayers, may have some kind of a guide in their labors, City Clerk McGregor has written to the city clerks of other cities of approximately the same size as Ypsilanti, requesting information on the plan their councils have adopted.

Below is a summary of the various methods employed:

Albion—The city pays half the cost of cement walks and requires those who wish walks built before their premises to deposit half of the estimated cost with their petition.

Coldwater—City furnishes the gravel and top dressing, delivered on the grounds, and the owner pays for the cement and all labor.

Jackson—City pays half and the property owner is required to deposit his share before the walk is constructed.

Mt. Clemens—No particular plan for building of cement walks, but the property owner must construct his walks at his own cost.

Cadillac—The work is done by contract and the city pays property owners a rebate of two cents per square foot.

Flint—The city clerk writes: "Flint offers no inducements for property owners to build cement walks, but prefers to stub along on wooden walks and then pay heavy sidewalk damages."

Eaton Rapids—City does excavating and filling and pays one-third of cost.

Pontiac—City pays one-fourth cost.

Lansing—Orders walks when necessary and assesses full value against the property.

Hillsdale—City stands all cost of cement walks five feet wide, which is in excess of 4 cents per square foot, except excavating and filling, being paid by property owner.

Port Huron—City builds all walks by contract and charges cost against the property owner, who has the privilege of paying cash and saving interest.

Adrian—The cost of cement walk building is 12 cents per square foot and the city pays 9 cents, and assesses the amount back against the property, allowing the owner to pay same in five annual payments without interest.

Wayne—The work is done under the direction of the street commissioner and on the job being accepted 4 cents per square foot is refunded by the city.

Marshall—City pays 6 cents per sq. foot on all cement walks.

It is evident from the above list that Ypsilanti is behind her sister cities of the state in regard to sidewalk construction, and it is also clear that cities must find it to their advantage to have such a clause in their charter as Ypsilanti is now figuring upon, or so many would not possess them. An object lesson is furnished by the starting of a suit in the circuit court Thursday by Mrs. Keller for \$2,000 damages for alleged injuries sustained by a fall on a defective sidewalk two years ago.

Contractor Bogert of Jackson, who laid the Congress st. pavement, was in the city yesterday and chancing to be in the city clerk's office when the work of the charter revision committee was mentioned, he promptly said that Jackson never adopted a policy which gave greater satisfaction, and in which everyone felt that the taxpayers were getting more for their money, than when they decided upon their present regulation in regard to cement walks.

If fortune disregard thy claim
Don't hang thy head in fear and
shame,
But marry the girl you love best;
Rocky Mountain Tea will do the rest.

WANT TO RUN

A SCAB SHOP

There was a gentleman in the city Saturday in consultation with several prominent people relative to bringing a large manufacturing plant here. He claimed they wanted no money as they had plenty of Chicago and Detroit capital back of it, but they desired to get a location where they would not be hampered by union labor. He wanted the city to give the company eight acres of ground for the plant and wanted to be exempted from taxes for a few years. He said they would employ one hundred and fifty men and that the wages paid would range from \$2 to \$2.50 a day. It is understood the matter will be looked into and if it proves to be all that is claimed an effort will be made to deal with the concern.

HIS WIFE SAVED HIM.

My wife's good advice saved my life, writes F. M. Ross of Winfield, Tenn., for I had such a bad cough I could hardly breathe, I steadily grew worse under doctor's treatment, but my wife urged me to use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which completely cured me." Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Pneumonia, Asthma, Hay Fever and all maladies of Chest, Throat and Lungs are positively cured by this marvellous medicine, 50¢ and \$1. Every bottle guaranteed.

For sale by Duane Spalsbury, Ypsilanti.

ASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Patricia Fletcher

SHIP SUBSIDY LOBBY. ITS CHARACTER AND ITS METHODS EXPOSED.

Most Persistent Lobby Since Pacific Mail Scandal—Bill Drawn by Its Beneficiaries—The International Navigation Company, Pennsylvania Railroad and Standard Oil Company Interested in the Deal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Hanna-Frye-Payne ship subsidy bill has and still is the most persistently and continuously lobbied bill that has been before congress in many years. Indeed it is doubtful whether such a lobby as that back of this bill has been known in Washington since the scandals unfolded by the Pacific Mail steal shocked the country.

It is not in any sense a secret that the pending ship subsidy bill was drawn by its chief beneficiaries. Under the kindness of Senators Frye and Hanna their beneficial services were called into requisition for the announced purpose of framing a shipping bill which was to build up the American merchant marine. They were called into the senatorial councils because of their interest in shipping and shipbuilding, and it is not natural to suppose that in taking care of the subject in general they were going to neglect their own pockets. They helped to draw the bill, they made it, as the farmers would say, "hog tight and mule high" in protection to themselves, and they have been on hand at Washington early and often, if not always, engaged in a consistent, persistent and continuous effort to bring to legislative fruition the results of their advisory labors.

Selections from this committee who drafted the bill taken in connection with their well known presence in Washington during most of the legislative days in which the bill has been under consideration leave no doubt of their purposes and of their entire earnestness to use all means within reach to see these purposes accomplished. The Congressional Record has been flooded with petitions for its enactment; its promoters have systematically worked political bodies, commercial bodies, agricultural bodies and every other kind of gathering anywhere assembled. This work has been done by carefully organized and liberally sustained bureaus. The desired result would certainly have been reached but for that portion of the press which could not be muzzled, a large majority of the people who in this case could not be fooled and a congress which has so far wisely refused to follow the dictates of its leaders. And the country is to be congratulated that this worst conceived and most lobbied bill of modern times will fail.

association, whatever that is; Lewis Nixon, the well known shipbuilder; E. P. Wilson, secretary of the Manufacturers' association, numerous representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad company and various representatives of the Standard Oil company have all taken conspicuous part in helping along this multimillion dollar grab. It is interesting to note in this connection that Clement A. Griscom, W. H. Barnes, Alexander J. Cassatt and W. E. Elkins, directors of the International Navigation company, are also directors in the Pennsylvania Railroad company and that Cassatt is president of that company, while Griscom is president of the International Navigation company. John D. Archbold, professional defender of trusts, and Henry H. Rogers are also directors of the International Navigation company, while Archbold is a director and Rogers a director and vice president of the Standard Oil company. Archbold, Rogers and Griscom are also directors of the National Transit company, which controls the distributing business of the Standard Oil company. None of these gentlemen is given to sleeping overtime when a bill with "millions in it" for them is pending in congress.

In the face of this marvelous, stupendous, ever present and always effective lobby in favor of the Hanna-Frye-Payne ship subsidy bill, it is a perfect legislative wonder that this measure has not yet passed and is now gasping for breath during the closing two months of the present congress. This could not be so unless the bill had in it more vulnerable points than Joseph's coat had colors and unless its unbearable favoritism to a select syndicate of interests was so plain that all the people with opportunity of getting information about it and all the unbiased congressmen with time to study it could see its injustice and recognize its parentage. Nothing possible has been left undone to work up influence in its favor. The Congressional Record has been flooded with petitions for its enactment; its promoters have systematically worked political bodies, commercial bodies, agricultural bodies and every other kind of gathering anywhere assembled. This work has been done by carefully organized and liberally sustained bureaus. The desired result would certainly have been reached but for that portion of the press which could not be muzzled, a large majority of the people who in this case could not be fooled and a congress which has so far wisely refused to follow the dictates of its leaders. And the country is to be congratulated that this worst conceived and most lobbied bill of modern times will fail.

As John thought of the way he escaped he drew his head down between his shoulders, put his hand over his face and chuckled aloud.

"He shot at me five or six times," said John, "but I didn't stop."

"Werent you afraid of being hit?" said the reporter.

"No, he wouldn't shoot to kill \$1,100," said John, "And I jest knowed he wouldn't, and I flew over the ground the faster."

The account of his weeks and even months of hiding, traveling, working here and there, always afraid he would be discovered and returned to his master, makes a most fascinating story, but must be omitted from this account for want of space. He was making for Canada, but when he reached Michigan he went no farther.

About a year and a half ago John returned to his former home for a visit. As he was walking along the streets of the county seat of his native place, he was accosted by name and on looking around whom should he see coming toward him but Bill Moppin, who purchased him from Sullivan for \$1,100, but who never had his services. Bill was inclined to be a bit ugly at first, said John, but second thought apparently convinced him that the time for any such feeling had long since passed and then they had a good visit.

Moppin took John to the court house, hunted up a musty old book, and showed John a record of everything that was learned from him after he escaped. Whenever anyone saw him and reported the fact a record was made, but in spite of all efforts they never succeeded in getting John back to slavery. He says the slave owners used to regale their slaves with tales of Yankee cruelty and they were told they would never employ colored men—this to prevent their slaves from running away.

In opening the senate hearings Senator Frye, chairman of the senate commerce committee, naively said: "I was aware that to succeed in enacting any bill into law there must be an agreement of sentiment among the friends of such a measure; that it would be hopeless to go into congress with these people entirely divided as to what the remedy should be. I then concluded that I would take the responsibility myself of naming a committee—necessarily of men who owned ships or built them or ran them or were familiar with the conditions of the merchant marine and its necessities." He then named the committee, from which the names above taken are selected. After enlightening the uninformed concerning these gentlemen, Senator Frye added, "I will say right here that the committee has been indefatigable in this business and has had innumerable meetings in New York, Philadelphia and Washington." The humor of this statement will be appreciated in proportion to the knowledge which the reader hereof has of the situation.

When the time came to exploit the bill before the congressional committees of both house and senate, these gentlemen and others came to Washington and took charge of things. They filled the committee rooms and controlled the hearings. Ex-Senator Edmunds, who seemed to be considered smarter than anybody else, acted as grand sachem. The committee "sat at his feet and learned." When some doubt Thomas of the committee asked a question, the chairman of the committee—Grosvenor on the house side and Frye on the senate side—either made him feel like 30 cents by the crushing profundity of his reply or turned him over to Edmunds, generally the latter. After the advocates of the bill had used up all the time of all the hearings telling what a great thing it was, they were told by the respective chairmen that they could put in writing, anything that they had forgotten or omitted or had not had time to say. This open privilege was added to by special requests for further detailed information wherever it was considered possible that such information could be of service. With this sort of endorsement by the committee, these gentlemen of the third house salled forth upon congress at large, conquering and to conquer.

These are by no means all of the fine Italian hands that have been played in the advocacy of the bill. Francis B. Thurber of the New York Export as

JOHN ANDERSON'S THRILLING ESCAPE

A reporter cornered John Anderson, the ancient colored man, in Marshal Cremer's office the other day and listened to the thrilling tale of his escape from slavery in the old days "befo' de wa'." Any one who knows John (and who does not know him in Ypsilanti?) can see with the mind's eye his every lineament, his original manner and his smiling, kindly, old black face and kindling eyes. But to get the full force of his story one must be face to face with him for otherwise his inimitable style is lost.

"You see, it was something like this," said John. "I lived in Franklin county, Missouri, and my master's name was Stephen Sullivan. This was in 1857 and I was, I suppose, about 19 years old. Bill Moppin was another owner of slaves near by and my old master, he sold me to Bill, but said nothing to me about it. One day, while I was working in the field, Bill came out there and wanted me to go to the house. I asked what was wanted, but Bill said he didn't just know. I let my horse go and as I walked along, Bill was on horseback, I asked him if Massa Sullivan had sold me. 'Oh, I guess not,' said Bill. When we got into the yard Bill threw his bridle over a peg in a rack and jumped off his horse. As he jumped I heard the handcuffs rattle in his saddle bags and then I knew I had been sold. I started without farther ado on a keen run across the yard and over the fence and across the field to the woods. Bill called to me to stop, but this nigger kept right on, neither looking to the right or left."

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Charles A. Arnold is agent for a patent rural mail box which was invented and patented by an Ypsilantian, O. F. Leidke. It consists of two tin cylinders about 18 inches long and 6 inches in diameter. The outer cylinder rests between two prongs of a fork which is made so it can be fastened to a post. The other cylinder is inside of this and has an opening on the upper side while the outer one has the opening on the under side. At the right end is an iron handle about six inches long to take hold of when it is desired to open the box. In opening the box the outer cylinder is turned up until the opening on the under side of it comes over the opening on the upper side of the inner cylinder. The projecting handle always keeps the box closed except when it is taken hold of to open the box. A little red flag at the right end of the box, when turned outward, indicates there is mail inside for the carrier to take. It has the name of the owner in large letters on the front side. It costs but a dollar.

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Very respectfully,

HENRY B. BAKER,

Secretary.

Rheumatism.

Nobody knows all about it; and nothing, now known, will always cure it.

Doctors try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, when they think it is caused by imperfect digestion of food. You can do the same.

It may or may not be caused by the failure of stomach and bowels to do their work. If it is, you will cure it; if not, you will do no harm.

The way, to cure a disease is to stop its cause, and help the body get back to its habit of health.

When Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil does that, it cures; when it don't, it don't cure. It never does harm.

The genuine has this picture on it, take no other.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample, its agreeable taste will surprise you.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
Chemists,
409 Pearl St., N. Y.
50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

LAYS DOWN LAW VERY PLAINLY

It appears that certain bills of Health Officer Pratt have been hung up by the city council pending an inquiry as to his authority and duty under the law relative to such matters and that he has been refused admission to certain homes where his official duties require him to go. In order to determine the health officer's rights and duties in the cases at issue, Secretary Baker of the state board of health, was written to and the following letter to Alderman Worden, president of the local board of health, indicates his opinions and what the law is:

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 10, 1901.
F. P. Worden, Pres. Board of Health,
Ypsilanti, Michigan.

Dear Sir—I have been informed that the common council of your city neglects or refuses to grant the health officer of the city adequate compensation. There are certain duties which the law prescribes and which are probably still obligatory on your city health officer (Act 137, 1883). Those duties must be performed thoroughly or the interests of the public health will suffer seriously. A competent health officer is necessary; but, the city cannot be sure of having such unless adequate compensation is offered. He should be given more for performing the duties of health officer than he could receive in private practice; for several reasons, chief among which is the personal animosity he is sure to encounter and which will usually be found to seriously cripple his private practice. The duties referred to are prescribed by the state laws and cannot be modified by your personal or official order. The law requires the health officer to dislodge.

Very respectfully,
HENRY B. BAKER,
Secretary.

MADE YOUNG AGAIN.

"One of Dr. King's New Life Pills each night for two weeks has put me in my 'teens again," writes D. H. Turner of Dempseytown, Pa. They're the best in the world for Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Purely vegetable. Never gripe. Only 25c at the drug store of Duane Spalsbury, Ypsilanti.

A DANGEROUS OPERATION.

Chesaning, Mich.—Mr. Jas. N. Smith, head clerk of the Central Hotel, says: "I have been troubled with itching and bleeding piles for many years and thought I should have to undergo an operation. After trying nearly all the advertised cures and treating with several doctors, I was induced to give Dr. Chase's Ointment a trial. I used only one box and am now entirely free from the disease."

Ask your druggist about Dr. Chase's Ointment. It is positively guaranteed to cure piles, eczema, salt rheum or any itching, burning or eruption of the skin. 50¢ a box, all druggists. A free sample box will be sent to any sufferer who will send name and stamp to Dr. A. W. Chase Med Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

YPSILANTI

SAVINGS

BANK

<h

STUNTED

Does your hair split at the end? Can you pull out a handful by running your fingers through it? Does it seem dry and lifeless?

HAIR

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

If you don't want your hair to die use Ayer's Hair Vigor once a day. It makes the hair grow, stops falling, and cures dandruff.

It always restores color to gray or faded hair; it never fails.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

"One bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped my hair from falling out, and started it to grow again nicely."

JULIA WITZ,

March 28, 1899. CANADA, S. Dak.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor completely cured me from dandruff, with which I was greatly afflicted. The growth of my hair since its use has been something wonderful."

LENA G. GREENE,

April 13, 1899. NEW YORK, N.Y.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Hair Vigor, write the Doctor about it.

DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

PAID A VISIT TO CONCORD

Mr. Lucius E. Gould of Owosso gave a highly entertaining lecture, which he called "Rambles Through Famous Concord," at the Ladies' Library building Friday afternoon, under the auspices of the Ladies' Library association, and before an audience composed in greater part of the ladies of the city who are interested in literary and historical thought and work.

The speaker conducted his hearers on an imaginary trip through the famous old city of Massachusetts, calling attention to the different objects of interest and relating pertinent anecdotes with the skill of one who has played the part of cicero many times before, and who is moved by a personal interest in his subject.

By way of introduction he sketched a vivid word-picture of the general appearance of the old town, putting in Wright's tavern, the Unitarian church, the Lexington road, the old burying ground, the library and other places of historical interest, and when his listeners had been transported to the scene in imagination, he introduced them to the literary life of the place.

"The Old Manse," and "76 Wayside," where Hawthorne transferred his weird thoughts to paper, "The Orchard House," where the Alcotts lived, Emerson's home, Thoreau's one-time residence, and many other places connected with the literary men who have honored Concord with their presence, were described and characteristic recollections cherished by the Concord residents of their departed townsmen were given.

The lecture was of a kind which is always interesting to educated people, and it was thoroughly enjoyed by the audience.

MANY APPEALS FOR ASSISTANCE

The cold snap of the past week has caused much suffering among the poor of the city, as is shown by the large number of appeals for assistance which are being made daily to Marshal Cremer.

A colored woman sent a note yesterday afternoon in which she said that her husband is unable to work on account of a recent sickness, and that their children are suffering from hunger and cold, as there is not a bit to eat in the house and not a stick of wood to burn, and the marshal says that he has received no less pitiful letters from several other families.

After satisfying himself that the distress is genuine and not assumed for the purpose of securing undeserved aid, Marshal Cremer doles out food, fuel and in some cases money, but the city poor fund can not respond to all of the demands which are made upon it during periods of extreme cold weather.

ALMA-BROMO SALT

(effervescent) possesses virtues found in no other preparation. Its use insures health, good complexion and clear brain. Pleasant to take. Sold by druggists.

THE BICYCLE OF 1901.

Changes and Improvements In the New Models.

CHAINLESS WHEELS ARE POPULAR.

Very Few Important Alterations Have Been Made—Motor Cycles Show the Most Change—A Revival of the Sport Predicted.

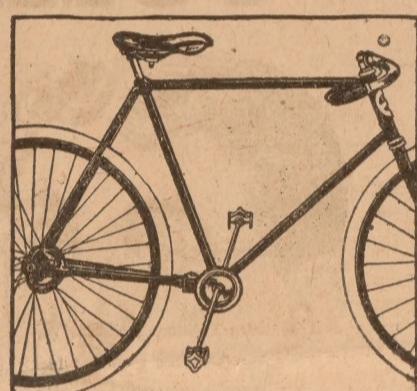
The manufacturers throughout the country are now at the busiest part of their season. The factories are working with all energy on the new models, and riders are anxiously awaiting the new mounts. They will have to have patience until the cycle show in Madison Square Garden, New York, as nearly all of the makers refuse to divulge the plans of their new models until the time of this annual gathering of the agents and "fiends."

Though an air of secrecy is maintained in the factories, no material changes are expected in the new wheels. The makers are satisfied that the present models are so nearly perfect that slight improvements are the extent of their requirements. There will be some new wrinkles in attachments, particularly in improvements on the coaster brake and some new two speed gears. Lamps, bells and such like attachments will be changed but little.

In motor cycles perhaps the most apparent changes will be made. The past season has fully developed the defects in the prevailing models, though they proved highly satisfactory. But they are susceptible of some changes, and these will be made probably with a view to lessening their cost and placing them within the reach of more of the class of general road riders. Their use up to now has been confined to racing men, who have used them on the tracks. But as they have proved practicable there, the testing ground for all cycling devices, more of them will be seen in road use this coming season.

The cushion frame, one of the best attachments ever placed on a bicycle and one that appeals to every rider, but more particularly to the leisurely class, will be very much in evidence next year. It will be somewhat simplified, but as it is now but little complicated this will not make a very appreciable difference.

The chainless models have been fully popular during the past year as was



LATEST MODEL CHAINLESS BICYCLE.

expected by the manufacturers and will again hold the market as the highest priced machines. Some improvements may be expected, but nothing radical. The prejudice that at one time prevailed against this class of machine has entirely disappeared, and there is a strong demand for it from the better class of trade and from the riders who use their machines for long rides, implying lots of dust catching, in which the chainless is incomparably the least affected.

Tandems are so little in demand that but slight attention will be given them, and the larger machines, such as triplets, quadruplets, etc., will have even a smaller patronage, though there is still a demand for them from clubs. Altogether the market will not be materially affected in so far as mechanical construction is concerned, though the machines turned out will be all that can be asked of their manufacturers.

Evidence already appears that there will be a strong demand for all classes of machines from the small towns and the rural districts, and even in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago the dealers are anticipating a revival of trade. They contend that the riding last season was greater than the previous one, and they believe that many former riders will return to the pastime for the benefit of their health and for general recreation. Time alone will tell the value of this belief.

GEORGE L. McCARTHY.

He'll Build a Cup Defender.

Thomas W. Lawson, Boston's "copper king" turfman, owner of the \$30,000 Mrs. Lawson carnation and prospective America's cup defender, was born in Cambridge, Mass., 41 years ago. He has had a remarkable career and is a remarkable man. When he was 12 years old, he left home and went to work for a Boston banker for 3 weeks. He worked just one day, when his parents put him back to school. Five days later he returned to the bank, only to be recovered again after one day by his parents. In ten days he was back at the bank, and this time the banker persuaded the parents to let the boy work. Three hours every day he devoted to study and in time became a well educated man.

While still in his teens he began to write for the newspapers, became a financial writer and was a marked success in this field. Mr. Lawson, before he was 20 years old, was worth \$60,000, but lost it. Before he was 30 he had made and lost several fortunes, and it is commonly reported "on the street" that ten years ago he couldn't have raised \$100. Today he can "buy and sell" most of the brokers in Boston.

Headache

Is often a warning that the liver is torpid or inactive. More serious troubles may follow. For a prompt efficient cure of Headache and all liver troubles, take

Hood's Pills

With them rouse the liver, restore full, regular action of the bowels, they do not gripe or pain, do not irritate or inflame the internal organs, but have a positive tonic effect. 25c. at all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

A STOLEN SPOON RETURNED YESTERDAY

AFTER MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS THIEF REPENTED.

The Spoon Shows Hard Usage But is Otherwise in Good Shape for Continued Use.

Mrs. Ella Flowers had an experience yesterday which would furnish a psychologist with food for interesting reflection.

More than 20 years ago she lost one of a set of solid silver tea spoons, which she prized greatly both from their intrinsic value and the fact that they were a gift. Although she had no proof that the spoon had been stolen and although her suspicion fell upon no one in particular, she always believed that the disappearance was no accident, and yesterday her theory was proven, for the postman brought her a small package which was found to contain the identical piece of silver that had been missing for more than two decades. The spoon showed the signs of hard wear, but it was easily recognizable by the design and the monogram on the handle, so it was placed in the case with its fellows, which it deserved so long ago.

The package was mailed in the city but there was no mark in or upon it which could lead to the identification of the sender.

It is interesting to conjecture the various states of mind through which the thief passed before he could bring himself to restore the property, especially since so long a time had elapsed after the commission of the dishonest act.

NORMALS LOST THE DECISION

The Normal debaters, Messrs. C. C. Miller, H. R. Dumbrell and C. B. Whitmoyer were defeated by the Kalamazoo team at Kalamazoo Friday evening, on the question, "Resolved, that U. S. Senators Should be Elected by popular Vote," the Celery City operators arguing on the affirmative.

The decision of the judges, Messrs. D. F. Brady of Grand Rapids, L. A. Wilson of Benton Harbor and Beigle of Ann Arbor, was unanimous to the effect that the pedagogues were beaten, although they gave first rank in speech and rebuttal to C. B. Whitmoyer.

The Normal team was seriously handicapped by the loss of their leader, E. R. Rice, who left college at the end of the fall quarter, and by the fact that only one of them had ever had previous experience in debating while two of the Kazoo men took part in the contest at Ypsilanti a year ago, and all were old hands at public speaking.

The Normalites returned to the city early yesterday morning, weary from their strain of the contest and the ride, but still able to sa y w th enthusiasm that they had been royally entertained and that the forensic battle was a good one, with no favoritism shown to either side.

They said that the Kazoo speakers had won by the snap and ginger of their delivery and the oratorical polish and finish to their productions, but they felt that they had done their best and had done it well, and they were not in the least disheartened over the decision.

The debate was held in the Baptist church as the college is a considerable distance from the heart of the city, and at its close an adjournment was taken to the basement, where a reception was tendered the Normalites.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County.—SS.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Swear to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
[SEAL] Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
of
Char. H. Fletcher

CULTIVATION OF RUBBER

Fine Field In Guatemala Open to American Enterprise.

IDEAL LAND FOR AGRICULTURISTS

Consul Nally Says the Guatemala Rubber Lands Are Equal to Any in the World—Native Labor Is Cheap. Manner of Treating Milk of the Trees.

Owing to the enormous increase in the uses of rubber, such as in electrical work, the manufacture of rubber tires, etc., the American consuls stationed in rubber countries are frequently called upon to report on the rubber cultivation with a view to interesting American capital. The latest report on this subject to the state department at Washington comes from Consul James M. Nally of Guatemala.

The report points out above all the necessity of locating such a plantation on suitable land:

"Some land, while having all the elements required for fruitful production, lacks the fertility necessary for quick growth. The time required for development depends entirely upon the soil and the advantages of location. Some lands will develop the growth of the tree so rapidly that in seven years it will produce milk, while others need from nine to ten years. Land situated near the sea and at its level, having the full benefit of the sea breezes, will produce in much shorter time than land of a higher elevation and further inland. In the cultivation of rubber one must also cultivate patience, for at least seven years are required before any return is made on the investment; however, cocoa, sugar cane, tobacco and other marketable products can be raised at the same time, which will pay expenses for rubber cultivation.

The rubber lands in Guatemala are equal to any in the world, and with proper care and intelligent cultivation the product will command a price equal to any. The climate, soil and atmosphere of Guatemala are entirely favorable to the cultivation, not only of rubber, cocoa, tobacco, coffee and sugar, but of all vegetables and articles of domestic use. It is, in my judgment, the ideal land for the farmer, who, with the application of modern farm implements, could win a recompense for his labor much beyond that to be obtained in our own country. Two crops a year can be raised, and there is absolutely no limit to the articles of farm production which could be cultivated here.

"Every inquiry received desires data as to the probable cost of rubber production. This is difficult to give, as much depends on the person engaged in the work. However, these points must be considered: The cost of the land, its location, and the quality of the soil; the facility for securing workmen; the means for getting the rubber to the coast or railway, etc. It is estimated that 100,000 trees can be planted in one caballeria (about 115 acres), which land can be purchased for about \$100 an acre. The labor is cheap, the native workman getting about 6 reals, or 12 cents in United States currency, a day. Small, inexpensive huts must be erected on the plantation for the workers. Plantains are the food used, and these can be grown in sufficient quantities without any expense whatever. After the trees are planted, very little cost is incurred, unless the planter is raising other marketable products. I know of no enterprise or business requiring as little money as the cultivation of rubber. After the seventh year, each tree can be counted upon to give a product worth at least \$1 gold per year, and sometimes \$2."

The report then enters into details as to the tapping of the trees. Dealing with the treatment of the milk the report says:

"As to the treatment of the milk when extracted opinions differ. The natives make a canal in the tree and let the milk run into a hole in the ground made particularly for that purpose, which answers as a receptacle. In the process of hardening or solidifying, dirt is taken in and, of course, the rubber is not pure and is of less value. Some permit the milk to flow into a barrel, and the juice of a vine, quince-cajite, is used to solidify. Alum, which has an almost immediate effect on the rubber, is much used. An indirect fire is also used to cause the evaporation of the water in the milk. Another process is to pour the milk into water; the milk hardens immediately and when taken out is in appearance much like a sponge. It should then be passed through a press and all the water squeezed out. An American wringer can be used for the purpose. When this is done, the rubber is of a whitish color and is the pure product."

Heavy Fish Caught With Hook.

The largest fish of the season caught in Florida waters was landed recently by George Wolf, a winter tourist from New York, at Daytona, near Jacksonville. It was a whip ray, measuring 12 feet 10 inches long and 6 feet wide, weighing 980 pounds, says the New York World. It was caught with a hook and landed with the assistance of several men and harpoons.

A South African Possibility.

It may turn out, says the New York Tribune, that the only great and memorable military reputation to rise out of the South African war on either side will be that of De Wet, the crown and flower of Free State chivalry and a Roland for any Oliver which the invading empire over the seas can send against him.

WHAT WE EAT

Is intended to nourish and sustain us, but it must be digested and assimilated before it can do this. In other words, the nourishment contained in food must be separated by the digestive organs and from the waste materials and must be carried by the blood to all parts of the body. We believe the reason for the great benefit which so many people derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla lies in the fact that this medicine gives good digestion and makes pure, rich blood. It restores the functions of those organs which convert food into nourishment that gives strength to nerves and muscles. It also cures dyspepsia, scrofula, salt rheum, boils, sores, pimples and eruptions, catarrh, rheumatism and all diseases that have their origin in impure blood.

\$2,000 SUIT AGAINST THE CITY

Suit was commenced Thursday by Barbara Kener by her solicitor, Lee N. Brown, against the city of Ypsilanti for damages in the sum of \$2,000. She claims she was injured through a fall on a defective sidewalk on Grove street on August 20, 1899, and that she has been laid up from the injuries thus received since.

In the proceedings of the common council of Dec. 4, 1899, there appears a petition to the said council from the before mentioned Barbara Keller, relating under oath her alleged injuries and asking damages from the city in the sum of \$2,000. The petition was referred to the committee on ways and means. The reporter was unable to learn whether anything was ever done with the petition by the committee or not. At any rate she now commences suit against the city and asks damages as stated above. The papers were filed at Ann Arbor late Thursday afternoon and notice was also served on the proper city officials this morning.

The best that money can buy should be your aim in choosing a medicine, and this is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures when others fail.

BACHELORS MAY HELP NORMALITES

In order to determine just how much business the consolidated company of this city is doing, Manager Millard kept a record of the number of calls attended to by the office from Jan. 7 to 14 inclusive. He gave a reporter the following figures, which will give some idea of what the employees of the telephone company do:

Date	No. of Calls
Jan. 7	7,428

THE SENTINEL-COMMERCIAL

ISSUED ON THURSDAY.

\$1.00 Per Year, Strictly in Advance

Entered at the Postoffice in Ypsilanti, Michigan as second class matter.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1901.

The mountain lion shooting story of Teddy Roosevelt is growing in dimensions. It begins to sound like the traditional fish story. With every telling its bigness increases.

A Colorado legislator wants it made a criminal offense to tip a porter on a parlor car. He would make the railroads instead of the traveling public pay the porter's salary.

Quay's re-entrance into the senate was like the return of a conquering hero. Tremendous applause greeted him as he walked to the place where his desk was buried in flowers.

Quay is re-elected senator from Pennsylvania in spite of the revolt of decent minded republicans. It was to have been expected. Bossism rules the party and the bosses may fairly expect the plums.

It is claimed that the "J" hop this year will be a high stepper when compared with its predecessors. It will not only be a hop, but a skip and jump with chaperones and all other requisite accessories.

And now comes Temple Huston and declares there is long life in pepper. He stakes his reputation on its being better than salt for this purpose. Salt may preserve dead things, but it isn't in it with pepper in preserving life. It is no doubt hot stuff.

The democrats in the Pennsylvania legislature called a caucus and formally expelled those who voted for Col. Quay for United States senator. It would be difficult to conceive what stronger evidence of the republicanism of these men could be introduced than the fact that they voted for Quay.

George A. Newell, the candidate of the Carnegie mining interests of the upper peninsula for a position on the state tax commission, is thought to be pretty sure of getting the persimmon. Senators Atwood and Moore are said to be most active in his interests. This indicates that he is of the right brand.

Michigan has grown from 4,762 population in 1810 and 212,267 in 1840 to 2,420,982 in 1900. The increase in the past ten years, however, is less than in any ten years since 1850, being 327,093 since 1890 as against 456,952 from 1880 to 1890, 452,878 from 1870 to 1880, 434,946 from 1860 to 1870, and 351,459 from 1850 to 1860. Michigan now has a population of 42.2 to the square mile.

Rep. McFarlane, of Wayne, wants an annual per capita tax of \$5 placed on all bachelors over 30 years of age. He would have needy normal students benefit by it and has thus explained his object: "I want to have a fund raised to pay for the tuition of needy students in the state normal schools, and I think the unmarried men of the state are the ones who should put up the money. Some years ago needy students were taken care of by the state on the endorsement of members of the legislature, but this plan was abolished and now a young man who wants a normal school course can't get it unless he can pay for it."

Representative L. H. McCall, of Charlotte, learned something when he undertook to find out why Perry Powers, auditor general, had a considerably number more clerks than his predecessor had. He thought it was a matter which concerned the people but he soon learned it was none of their business. It is a matter that concerns Auditor General Powers alone. McCall will know better next time. This is according to Representative Dingey. Now Mr. Dingey is undoubtedly the son of his father and all that may imply but he evidently knows very little of the constitution of Michigan, if he thinks the legislature has nothing to do with such matters as Representative McCall's resolution related to. If he will read section 8 of article XII of the constitution he may find something which may let a little light upon his ignorance. No doubt Representative Dingey's view indicates that he thinks it is no concern of the people or their representatives, how many useless clerks the auditor general may have, but the constitution shows plainly whether it is or not. Mr. McCall was strictly within his province in demanding the statement he did.

The farther the investigation of the practice of hazing at West Point is carried, the more intolerable it appears. This "calling out" of fourth class men appears a matter of outrageous and cowardly bullying. The pitting of an untrained man against a picked upper-class man who has had three years of athletic training is about as sneaking and contemptible a job as could be expected from even professional bullies and yet these alleged gentlemen, with their lofty standards of "honor," call such a low down conspiracy an element in developing courage and necessary to put a "fighting edge" on raw students. But such a claim for such a beastly practice is degrading to all rational ideas of genuine courage. There is no intention of putting up a fair contest, but on the other hand, it is studiously determined to match the raw student against a trained and experienced man and it appears to be an accident if the first class man is sent against one who proves to be his equal. This is a form of bullying that is most contemptible and cowardly.

Senator Atwood in the role of an advocate of equal taxation is decidedly funny. But his humorlessness is foxy and does not lose sight of the interests of his retainers for an instant. He is the father of an ad valorem tax bill for taxing railroads, but he doesn't believe in that kind of railroad taxation. He believes railroads should be taxed specifically, yet in the session of 1899 he voted against increasing railroad taxation specifically. His new bill contains a provision which provides that the ad valorem method shall not be applied to railroads already taxed by some other method. This would exempt railroads from the provisions of his bill and leave them just where they are in the matter of taxation. It is supposed railroads by the present method pay from twenty to thirty percent of what other property is compelled to pay. Verily Atwood is a high priest of equal taxation.

Wm. A. Clark, the millionaire copper king of Montana, has again been elected to the United States senate. His title this time appears to be regular. What will the senatorial hypocrites, who were tarred with the same stick that he was when he was there before, but who held back their skirts as they passed him by lest they be contaminated, do now? Will they admit by allowing him to hold his seat that their then virtue was only a hollow sham? or will they still hold him a briber and throw him out? Whichever cause they may decide to take their roll will not be an easy one. Whatever the millionaire club may do with Wm. A. Clark, the people will understand that he is in no way disqualified from being a worthy associate of Marcus Aurelius Hanna, Mathew Stanley Quay and Julius Caesar Burrows and others of their ilk.

It would be much better for the state if the members of the legislature were paid a stated salary instead of by the day. If for instance \$500 were paid, the state would save money. For not only does each member now receive this much but the employees attendant upon the legislature get the same pay per day and their terms of service are unduly prolonged by dilatoriness, on the part of the legislators, many of whom are looking after their \$3 a day. The first month of a legislature is absolutely wasted under the present conditions. If a definite fixed salary were paid a legislature would get down to business at once, would finish up its work with dispatch and go home. We all know what a sigh of relief goes up when the legislature adjourns. Let us have that sigh of relief earlier.

Edward VII, England's new king, has long been very popular with the English people. He is affable, conservative, gentlemanly and attentive to social duties, now the chief duty of English monarchs. He has retained the affections of the people in spite of a generous sowing of wild oats. He is democratic in his tastes and enjoys American society, probably retaining pleasant memories of his visit to this country when a lad, when such great ovations were tendered him wherever he stopped. His accession means probably a continuance only of the policies of Victoria's reign.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature on each box. 25c.

CASTORIA.
Bears the
Signature
of
Chat H. Fletcher

D. Y. AND A. A. FILES A PROTEST

Against Being Assessed at the Present Figures

FUMIGATING EXPENSES

Promise to Give Lots of Trouble—Question of Paying for Church Property Paving

The Council lost no time in getting down to work Monday evening, and grinding out the semi-monthly budgeting out the semi-monthly budget.

The D. Y. & A. A. filed a protest against the last assessment levied by the city on their property, which they have already paid, for the following reasons:

1. That the company were assessed on an amount grossly in excess of the plant's actual valuation.

2. That they have already been assessed in other places on the same basis, and hence are liable to pay double assessment.

3. That there are other reasons.

4. That there is no authority for taxing a road bed.

The committee appointed to consider the petition from property owners that the D. Y. & A. A. be ordered to stop their cars at Normal on request of patrons, reported that inasmuch as it is difficult to stop twice on Normal hill, as the road has already ascended to the request of the council to stop at Brower and as the company has promised to make both halts after the opening of spring, when they intend to put in extra power, the present petition be laid on the table.

City Physician Pratt's bill of \$85 for fumigating 17 houses where scarlet fever had existed, was brought up, and after five or six motions, amendments and substitutes had been made and heart to heart talks had been given by the aldermen and Dr. Pratt himself, as difficult to stop twice on Normal hill, as the road has already ascended to the request of the council to stop at Brower and as the company has promised to make both halts after the opening of spring, when they intend to put in extra power, the present petition be laid on the table.

Rev. William Gardam, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal church, asked and received permission to say a few words in regard to his church's \$500 paving assessment. He stated that he did not intend to ask the city to extend special privileges to the Episcopalians, nor was he asking for charity, but since Washington and Cross st., where four other churches are situated, will be paved, before the lapse of many years, he desired to urge the council to adopt the general rule that church property be not taxed for paving. His argument was that churches are public institutions which exists solely for the good of the public; that their presence in a community benefits every member thereof from the fact that they promoted law and order, and that the valuation of the city would fall 50 percent if the churches should be taken away; from which he held that the public should be and are entirely willing to assume the burden of an assessment for public improvement which the city ordered. The matter was referred to a committee consisting of the senior aldermen, who are to report at the next meeting.

ONCE A POTTERY IN PITTSFIELD

D. S. Varnum of this city, past 80 years of age, speaking to a reporter relative to the earthenware tea pot which Mrs. J. W. Babbitt owns and which bears the name of R. C. Taylor on the bottom thinks probably it was made at a pottery which was erected in Pittsfield one mile south of the town house in 1839. This pottery he says was built and run for several years by one Clise. Mr. Clise, according to Mr. Varnum, was a single man and lived with a sister of City Engineer Woodward of Ypsilanti, while he ran the factory. He only made the coarser grades of pottery. According to Mr. Varnum there was an Englishman named Taylor, who lived there at the time and he thinks this man was the R. C. Taylor whose name appears on the bottom of the tea pot. Mr. Varnum says Wm. Norgate who now lives in Pittsfield, is a grandson of the Mr. Taylor before mentioned.

"Every Cloud Has a Silver Lining."

The clouds of bad blood enveloping humanity have a silver lining in the shape of a specific to remove them. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine, which drives out all impurities from the blood, of either sex or any age.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

MAYDOLE'S HAMMER.

(Benson's Plaster is Pain's Master.)

When Maydole was told that he made "a pretty good hammer," he said, "No, I don't make a 'pretty good hammer, I make the best hammer that ever was made."

Every carpenter who saw a Maydole hammer wanted one. It was of the best material, perfectly balanced, and the head never flew off. Hammers were divided into two classes—1st, Maydole's; 2d, all the rest.

Plasters are separated by the same line of cleavage; 1st, Benson's Porous Plaster; 2d, all the rest. When, for rheumatic pain, a cold, a cough, kidney trouble or any other disease or ailment that may be treated externally, you ask for a plaster, any honest, reputable druggist will give you a Benson's. He knows it is incomparably the best, and he assumes that you know it too. As the name of Maydole stood for hammers the name of Benson stands for plasters—the "real thing." All the medicinal potencies that are valuable in a plaster are in Benson's. Capsicum, Strengthening and Belladonna plasters are out of date.

An army of physicians and druggists, and millions of the people, have written of Benson's Plasters as a remedy to be trusted. Benson's Plasters have fifty-five highest awards. Accept no substitute.

For sale by all druggists, or we will prepay postage on any number ordered in the United States, on receipt of 25c. each.

Seabury & Johnson, Mfg. Chemists, N. Y.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TELEPHONE CONTRACT

The council have been asked by the Michigan Telephone Co. to transfer their contract for city phones from the absorbed state telephone company to the Michigan company, just as the private subscribers to the state exchange have already done.

The Michigan company offers the same local rate as its former rival, but as the present toll charges are considerably higher than those specified in the old state contracts, the aldermen have appointed a committee to investigate as to the advisability of surrendering their present agreement.

A moment's thought will convince the council that they are in the clutches of the octopus, and that as long as there is no competing telephone company in the city their committees and resolutions are as powerless as the wind to effect any change in the Michigan company's established policy.

Suppose that the council refuse to change their contract to the Michigan company, that company may simply refuse to give them connections with their subscribers, and as the city will be the only state subscribers their phones will be useless.

Do you take the Sentinel-Commercial. If not subscribe now.

STRONG ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF CEMENT WALKS

On the return of City Attorney Fred W. Green from Washington the ways and means committee of the common council will look into the \$2,000 damage suit which has been started in the circuit court by Barbara Keller, of Railroad street, for alleged injuries sustained in a fall on a defective sidewalk on Grove st., August 20, 1899.

Mrs. Keller presented a bill for damages shortly after her fall, but the council were not impressed by her claims and paid no attention to it. They will now investigate, to see whether it will be advisable to offer a settlement or to stand a suit.

The commencement of such a suit should be looked upon as a strong argument in favor of the city laying cement walks in the first place, and secondly in favor of seeing that repairs are promptly made where they are needed.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the
Chat H. Fletcher

House Work is Hard Work without GOLD DUST.



L.Z. FOERSTER BREWING CO.

Grove Brewery

BOTTLED GOODS FOR FAMILY USE A SPECIALTY.

Our Wurzburger is the Best

Tel. 139 Bell Tel. 47

COMING!



M. F. STEIN,

The Noted
Occulist
and
Optician.....

Will be here again, this expert optician, who has testimonials from all the leading physicians in every town or city he has visited.

He tests eyes by the latest appliances.

His examination will assure you of the nature of your ailment. His treatment of you will be that of a Scientist in his line, and the effects of his treatment will be lasting.

You do not see him once and then look for him in vain, as he will make regular monthly visits to Ypsilanti in the future.

He will be at the

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, YPSILANTI

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, FEB. 1

Examinations will be made FREE of Charge.

Wood & Coal

AT PROPER PRICES.

JOHN ENGEL,

South Huron Street

DETROIT, YPSILANTI & ANN ARBOR R'Y TIME TABLE.

Taking effect Jan. 2, 1901.

The first car will leave Ypsilanti east bound at 6:15 a. m., and cars will leave hourly thereafter, the last car leaving Ypsilanti at 11:45 p. m. for Detroit. The first car will leave Ann Arbor at 7:15 a. m. and hourly thereafter, the last car leaving Ann Arbor at 11:15 p. m. for Detroit. Half hourly service will be run through from Ann Arbor to Detroit on Saturdays and half hourly cars will leave Ann Arbor at 2:45, 3:45, and 4:45 p. m. on Fridays. Additional cars will be run on short notice to accommodate special parties and extra heavy travel. Saline cars will leave Ypsilanti every two hours commencing at 6:45 a. m.

Time Table—In Effect Jan. 2, 1901.

Leave Ypsilanti.	Leave Saline.
6:45 a. m.	7:30 a. m.
8:45	9:45
10:45	11:45
12:45 p. m.	1:45 p. m.
2:45	3:45
4:45	5:45
6:45	7:30
8:45	9:45
10:45	11:45

A special car will be run from Ypsilanti at 12:45 a. m. on the arrival of the Opera car from Detroit, for special parties of ten or more, on short notice and without extra charge.

LOCAL BREVITIES

Co. L will give a dance in their armory Jan. 31.

Mr. and Mrs. William Blair are the parents of a fine boy.

Mrs. Clarence Westfall is spending a couple of days in Detroit.

Mrs. Edmondson, mother of Mrs. Elmer Brown, is quite sick.

Rev. Mr. Brown is just getting up from an attack of the grip.

Will Platt, of Argyle, Minn., is here visiting his parents and brother.

Frank Wiard has been granted a patent on his ingenious bag-holder.

The Y. W. C. A. will give a concert in Cleary hall Friday evening, Jan. 25.

Adam Turnbull, superintendent of the water works, is a sufferer from the grip.

Miss Clara Davis goes to Detroit to work in the office of the Northwestern Life.

The Catholic Study club will give a dance at the Ladies' Library Friday evening.

Don't forget the John G. Woolley lecture at the M. E. church Monday evening.

Prof. August Lodeman of the Normal is detained from his duties by an attack of the grip.

The Congregational ladies will have a booth of home-made candy at their rummage sale Saturday.

Warren Woolsey has patented a knockdown crate, on which he has been working for some time.

Mrs. William Day, of Van Buren township, is very low from catarrh of the stomach and heart trouble.

The Commercial office is in condition to do all kinds of book and job work promptly at prices that are right.

The flag on Light Guard armory was at half mast yesterday out of respect to the memory of Queen Victoria.

The term examinations are being held at the Ypsilanti high school, as the first semester ends this week and the second begins next Monday.

The subject of the Rev. Wm. Garfield's sermon on Sunday morning next will be "Steps." On Sunday evening he will speak on "The Victorian Era."

Mrs. Ellen Holmes and daughter, Miss Gertrude Rieg, of Detroit, were the guests of Miss Mollie Wise yesterday.

The cases of the Ypsilanti high school library are being enlarged to receive the books of the alumni department.

Mrs. N. D. Yerkes has been attending the mid winter meeting of the missionary meeting of the Detroit Presbytery at Detroit.

Edward Huntington will be tried in Justice Childs' court January 26, on the charge of using language forbidden by the law.

Tickets for the Choral Union May Festival at Ann Arbor will be on sale at C. W. Rogers', Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Watrous have returned to their home in Warsaw, N. Y., after a visit of several weeks with Ypsilanti friends.

The Presbyterian ladies cleared \$130 at their rummage sale last week. They feel well pleased with the results of their efforts.

Dr. Coombs, E. P. Allen and H. P. Glover are on the reception for the annual 22nd of February republican blowout in Detroit.

The Y. W. C. A. have decided not to rent the Van Cleve property on Congress and Adams sts., and it has been leased to other parties.

Justice Childs' office is being repapered. The new front is finished and the justice expects to live in comfort during business hours.

Prof. Tooze of Saline was in the city yesterday, endeavoring to secure the support of the bold republicans for the office of school commissioner.

The ladies of the L. C. B. A. held their annual business meeting on Thursday evening and elected Dr. Owen as their local physical examiner.

The Sentinel office has been moved across the road from where it was located and is now in the Commercial office, No. 24 North Washington street.

Charles L. Stevens is in Detroit in attendance at the Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. of Michigan this week, he being Grand Marshal of that Masonic body.

Twenty-five whistlers from Ypsilanti will take part in the tournament at Detroit, according to the reports which have come to the secretary of the whist club.

Services in St. Luke's church next Sunday: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning prayer, sermon, 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; evening prayer, 7:30 p. m.

Married, in Augusta, Jan. 17, 1901, at the home of the bride's parents, by the Rev. H. J. B. Marsh, of Stony Creek, Mr. Robert Baxter and Miss Kittle Granger.

John Bray, Milan, died Thursday p. m. about 9 o'clock. The funeral occurred Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Milan. Mr. Bray was a brother of Clarence Bray of this city.

Miss Clara S. Comstock, of Detroit, well known in this city, where she has often visited, will be married in St. John's church, Detroit, Feb. 6, to Dr. Henry R. Varney.

There was a whist meet Friday night in the Eastern Star hall in the Savings Bank block, it being ladies' night and a goodly number turned out, notwithstanding the severe weather.

Miss Myra Rogers of Caro is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Corzzie. The next day after her arrival she was taken with the grip and has been very ill with it since.

Harry Howling, Elmer Davis and Tilman Hearl, of Stony Creek, have purchased a half section of virgin soil in Aernac county, and will begin their career as pioneers in about a month.

The case of the People vs. William Pearl, a colored gem, for carrying concealed weapons, will be heard in Justice Childs' court Jan. 25. He is charged with pulling his gun on a companion.

The menu for the Saturday evening supper at the Episcopal church house this week will be scalloped oysters, cold slaw, creamed potatoes, brown and white bread, jelly, doughnuts, tea and coffee.

The co-eds of Chicago University who take part in the production of "As You Like It" will not be permitted to wear tights. President Harper has tabooed tights and says the girls must dress proper.

Voorheis vs. Helminger dragged its weary length through Justice Childs' court Friday afternoon, and as the end wasn't even in sight when 6 o'clock came an adjournment was taken to Jan. 25.

The Normal co-ed basket ball team will play the M. A. C. girls at Lansing Saturday, Feb. 2, the date having been changed, as the majority of the college players are still suffering the effects of vaccination.

The Normal choir concert will be held March 19, with Mrs. Genevieve Clark Wilson as soprano soloist. Miss Shaniah Cummings was announced for the soprano part, but etc., has since canceled the engagement.

Vaccination has generally taken good hold of the Normal students. Many of them are out of their classes on account of it. One of the teachers, Miss Downing, has also been unable to meet her classes from the same cause.

Warren Lewis has sold his famous Cocker spaniel Japho, No. 45348, for \$135 to Edwin W. Fiske, mayor of the city of Mount Vernon, N. Y. Japho is mother of forty-eight puppies that have sold for prices from \$25 to \$150.

Bay City is working on a proposed revision of its charter, one of which changes is to be a provision similar to what Ypsilanti is contemplating in regard to the city's ordering cement walks and assuming a portion of the cost.

James Hutchinson went to Port Huron Thursday to attend funeral of his nephew, Charles Moak. Mr. Moak formerly lived here and is well known also about Cherry Hill. He was connected with the custom house at Port Huron.

Capt. Gass of the Normal baseball team says that the wholesale vaccination at the college has interfered with the indoor baseball practice for the past week, as many of the candidates have such sore arms that they have been unable to report.

Charles Foster of Ypsilanti town, deputy organizer in the county grange, recently established a grange of 45 members among the farmers of Ann Arbor, Pittsfield and Lodi. Charles Mills is the master and Cone Sperry secretary of the organization.

A new ice man came to town last week. The firm will now have this style, Herbert Shepherd & Son. This new ice man will board for some time with Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd of Race street. He weighs 12 pounds. Don't think he will cut no ice.

F. S. Finley fell Monday and broke his hip. He had hitched up his horse to drive down town when he slipped on an icy place and fell down with the result mentioned above. He is a very old man and rather feeble and hence the injury is a most serious one.

It is expected that the Rev. H. T. Miller, of Detroit, whom many of our people have heard on the lecture platform, will deliver his lecture on "Wooden Shoes and Tile Roofs," in the chapel of the First Presbyterian church, about Feb. 14. Further notice will be given.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ableson, of Saline street, are the proud parents of some son and heir who answered first roll call, Wednesday.—Ypsilanti, Wall, an able son only, could answer the first roll call and we don't believe Ableson's son was able to do it, either.—Adrian Press.

Jas. Burgess and wife of Bad Axe Mich., were called from their home Monday to see their son, Jim, who is very sick with the grip. Jim is a student at Cleary college. Mr. Burgess returned Wednesday. Mrs. Burgess will remain and take her son home as soon as he is able to go.

The Peninsular Paper Co. have elected the following officers for the coming year: president, D. L. Quirk; vice-president, J. E. Beal of Ann Arbor; secretary and general manager, B. S. Boyce; treasurer, D. L. Quirk, jr.; additional directors, Philo Ferrier, H. L. Stoup and Stephen Hutchinson.

Upon the retirement of Huston & Dawson from the wheat binder and mower trade, Mr. Sumner Howe will act as agent for the McCormick Co.'s full line of harvesting machinery for Ypsilanti and vicinity, with headquarters at 14 South Washington street. Mr. Howe has had some experience in the sale of farm machinery, having represented D. M. Osborne & Co. as traveling salesman for a number of years. He expresses a desire to meet any and all farmers who may be in need of anything in the McCormick line.

The trial of Street Commissioners Thomas Ryan for alleged refusing to assist Constable Ross in making an arrest, will come off in Justice Childs' court Friday, Jan. 25. If the case comes to an extended trial it promises to develop into an exchange of personalities, as Ryan considers that Ross must have had it in for him, or he would not have caused his arrest. Ross says he has no personal feeling against Ryan, but that he wishes to show the public that a police officer has rights which are bound to be respected.

Glen V. Mills expects to finish the work on the Ypsilanti part of his Ypsi-Ann directory tomorrow, when the work will be sent out at once to the printer. It is a commentary on the enterprise of Ypsilanti business men that while Ann Arbor is only about twice the size of Ypsilanti fully 12 times as many directories are sold there than here. No directories will be sold in Ypsilanti this year, as they will all be rented, with a clause in the agreement forbidding the lessee to loan them to other business or professional men.

George B. Follmor, of 438 South Huron st., died at 10 o'clock Wednesday night of pneumonia, after an illness of nine days. He was the son of Joseph Follmor, was born in Ypsilanti and had lived here all his life. He was 37 years of age. For a number of years he had worked in Henry Scovill's lumber yard. Eight years ago he married Miss Nellie Rogers and leaves his wife and twin daughters about 7 years of age. He was a Macabee and a member of Ypsilanti lodge, No. 128, F. & A. M. The funeral will be held on Friday at 2 o'clock from the house.

The Saline common council have referred the matter of giving P. W. Shute of this city a contract for lighting the streets of the village with acetylene gas to a committee who will report at the next meeting. The three committee members and a majority of the remaining aldermen are said to be in favor of granting the petition, as it was signed by the leading citizens, and as the demonstrations which the Ypsilantian has given of his light have been highly successful, Mr. Shute to be granted a franchise by Saline to operate a plant within the village limits, and he is already lighting a number of the business houses.

The evening of Jan. 17 a number of the friends of Robert McClinton gave him a surprise, the occasion being his 21st birthday. About 25 of his friends assembled at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Karns, where Mr. McClinton boards, and spent the evening playing cards and other amusements.

At cards Miss Bessie Densmore won the first lady's prize and Clyde Gass the first gentleman's prize. Miss Jessie Densmore won the lady's booby prize and Floyd Wilcoxson the other booby prize. A very agreeable and enjoyable evening was spent and all wished Robert many returns of the day. Mr. McClinton is a thoroughly reliable and highly respected promising young man and his friends are many.

OLD PEOPLE MADE YOUNG.

J. C. Sherman, the veteran editor of the Vermillion (Mich.) Echo, has discovered the remarkable secret of keeping old people young. For years he has avoided nervousness, sleeplessness, indigestion, heart trouble, constipation and rheumatism, by using electric bitters, and he writes: "It can't be praised too highly. It gently stimulates the kidneys, tones the stomach, aids digestion, and gives a splendid appetite. It has worked wonders for my wife and me. It's a marvellous remedy for old people's complaints."

Only 50c, at drug store of Duane Spalsbury, Ypsilanti.

WANTED—Agent to represent us in Ypsilanti and vicinity. We want a man who can sell goods that are good goods. Our teas, coffees, baking powders, spices and extracts are just what reliable agents are looking for; others are making easy money, as our terms are excellent, and we want to correspond with men seeking a start with opportunity to develop. The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., 208 State street, Chicago, Ill.

Read the Sentinel-Commercial. Only \$1 per year.

Our citizens are cordially invited to the old First Presbyterian church, if not going elsewhere. Morning worship next Sunday at 10:30, with sermon on "The King and His People." Evening worship at 7:30, with sermon on "Faith and the Gift of Life." Sunday school at 12 m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 in the evening. The people's service Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The recent account of the debate between the Normalites and Kalamazoo College at Kazoo was in error as regards the rank of the Normal speakers, as H. R. Slumbrie was given first place among the debaters of both colleges, and as he had previously won second place on the Normal team, instead of these honors falling respectively to C. B. Whitmoyer and C. C. Miller, as reported.

Upon the retirement of Huston & Dawson from the wheat binder and mower trade, Mr. Sumner Howe will act as agent for the McCormick Co.'s full line of harvesting machinery for Ypsilanti and vicinity, with headquarters at 14 South Washington street. Mr. Howe has had some experience in the sale of farm machinery, having represented D. M. Osborne & Co. as traveling salesman for a number of years. He expresses a desire to meet any and all farmers who may be in need of anything in the McCormick line.

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When there is danger on the railroad a red light is displayed. To run by this signal means death or injury to the passengers.

All through life we see the danger signal and, if undeed, sorrow, despair, and sometimes death, result.

These warnings are sent out by man or nature for our protection.

Nature sends out a warning signal when her laws have disobeyed, and there is danger of going farther before the wrong has been righted.

The best machinery needs oil, so does the human machine.

The system becomes run down and dyspepsia, nervousness, catarrh, headaches and constipation are the result. These are nature's signals. Feed them before it is too late.

A new combination of thoroughly tried and tested remedies, called Knox Stomach Tablets, is now offered to suffering humanity. This new vegetable remedy goes to the seat of these disorders, builds up the whole system and transforms the weak and infirm into healthy men and women. A single box will be a most forcible argument to the sufferer.

Knox Stomach Tablets immediately relieve indigestion and are a positive cure for dyspepsia. If your druggist does not sell them, send 50 cents with your address and that of the druggist to the Knox Chemical Co., Battle Creek, Mich., and a full sized box will be sent postpaid.

--ASK--

Morford & Hyzer<br

PLAY OF THIRD HAND.

American Whist League Rules Are Very Simple.

WHEN YOU SHOULD FINESSE.

Important Points on How to Unblock When Partner Has Shown Strength In a Suit—The Proper Discard—An Interesting Problem.

Mr. Ward of the American Whist Club of Boston has resigned the captaincy now that his team has won the A. W. L. trophy, and the rest of the team have followed suit, like whistlers who know their business, retiring on their laurels and giving their club mates a chance. This is just what the Hamilton club team of Philadelphia did when they had won the first challenge trophy three years ago. There is a certain point in whist beyond which it is unwise to attempt to go. Harry

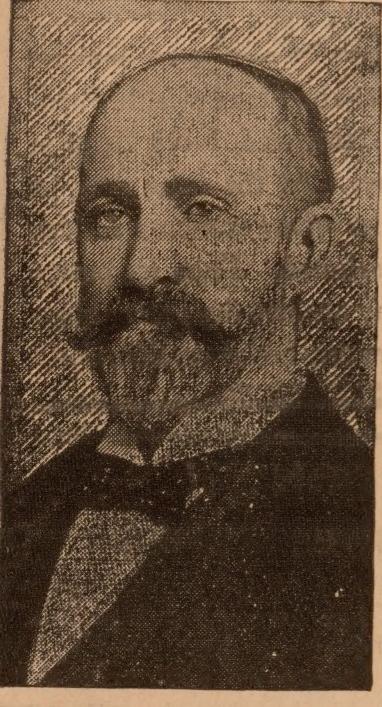


Photo by MacDonald, Albany.
E. LEROY SMITH OF ALBANY.

[Ex-president American Whist League.]

H. Ward has played in every one of the Americans' matches for the second trophy, M. L. Messer in the next greatest number and F. P. Whitney and W. S. Fenollosa following in order.

The rules for third hand play, the play of the original leader's partner, are laid down in the league standard code as follows:

Holding ace, queen alone, play ace and return queen.

Holding ace, queen and others, play queen and return ace.

Holding ace, king and two or more, play ace and return king.

Holding other combinations, play the highest card except when in sequence; then play the lowest of the sequence.

Holding originally three of partner's suit, return the highest remaining in hand.

When not compelled to play a higher card than a card led, holding four or more of the suit, play the third best, to show four or more and to unblock.

On winning partner's original lead, or when next in the lead, return partner's suit at once unless holding a five card suit with at least two honors or a four card suit with at least three honors. The return of partner's suit becomes more imperative if from the fall of the cards he has presumably led a five card suit.

Holding five of the suit led originally by partner, return the winner if held, otherwise the original fourth best. Always return partner's original trump lead.

These instructions are apparently meager, but they really tell the whole story. The old, familiar maxim is "third hand high," and the league rules give the exceptions. The play of queen from ace, queen and one or more others is the only finesse third hand should make on the original lead. The play of ace, then king, from ace, king and two or more, is an "echo," to show four or more in suit. Another "echo" is the play of the third best from four or more on a high card led, but this play, besides giving information as to length of suit, aims to get rid of the higher cards of partner's suit, so as not to "block" him—that is, not to retain so high a card as to be compelled to win the trick away from him or to be unable to throw him in the lead when the suit is established.

Instances of the plain suit "echo" and of several other "echoes" occur in the following instructive deal, taken from a league match. The ace of spades is turned by East, and South leads to the first trick. The winning card in each trick is underlined, and the card beneath is next lead:

TRICK.	NORTH.	EAST.	SOUTH.	WEST.
1.....	K ♠	A ♠	5 ♠	3 ♠
2.....	♦ 10	♦ A	5 ♠	4 ♠
3.....	♥ 4	♦ J	4 ♠	9 ♠
4.....	8 ♠	♦ Q	10 ♠	10 ♠
5.....	♥ 2	♦ J	8 ♠	♥ A
6.....	A ♠	10 ♠	5 ♠	3 ♠
7.....	9 ♠	♦ 2	2 ♠	2 ♠
8.....	♥ K	5	6 ♠	3 ♠
9.....	♥ Q	♦ 6	7 ♠	10 ♠
10.....	♥ 9	♦ 7	8 ♠	♦ 3
11.....	♥ 7	♦ 8	J ♠	4 ♠
12.....	♥ 6	♦ Q	7 ♠	9 ♠
13.....	6 ♠	K ♠	J ♠	Q ♠

NOTES.

Trick 1.—Having great length in trumps, South opens them according to rule, although he is leading right up to the ace turned. Notice that, while

North knows his hand, he plays it. Partner will be killed, out of the way. You want that ace or like to sacrifice big cards who don't fit to heart. The sacrifice should lay your bread upon the water like cast forth.

Trick 2.—East proceeds to long suit with ace, followed by open to show at least five. West plays his third best, giving the plain suit "echo" and preparing to unblock.

Trick 3.—South trumps in with the fourth best of those remaining, according to the rule rule. If he plays the 2, he denies more than five trumps originally held. West continues to unblock, retaining his lowest club. North starts to "echo" by playing the 4 of hearts before the 2, so as to show he held four trumps originally.

Trick 4.—South wants to pull down the queen of trumps and takes no chance on leading a small card. At the same time he leads the lower of his two equals, jack and 10, in consistence with his purpose of showing length in suit. This is a fine point, but it is conventionally the correct play. North again starts a trump "echo," playing the 8 before the 6. West, seeing his partner has all the remaining clubs, discards the king, unblocking to the last degree. But observe that he retains the 3 as long as he can. West ought, however, to discard the 2 of diamonds, showing this to be his best suit, since the rule is to discard from the best suit when the adversaries have shown strength in trumps.

Trick 5.—There is no use in East going on with the clubs, because one adversary will trump and the other discard, so he leads to what seems to be partner's suit, North having discarded a heart and thereby apparently indicated weakness in it. But here appearances were deceptive. West does well not to finesse the jack led. If he does finesse it, he never makes the ace. The game is now all over but the shouting. North takes out an unnecessary round of trumps at trick 7, but he does not know that partner holds the 2. East might have it. The deal affords no sensational features, yet it is full of details worthy of study and is perfectly played according to routine except when West errs in his discard.

ANSWER TO LAST WEEK'S PROBLEM.

Double Dummy.—Hearts are trumps, South leads, and North and South win all seven tricks.

TRICK.	NORTH	EAST	SOUTH	WEST
1.....	Q ♠	10 ♠	4 ♠	J ♠
2.....	K ♠	10 ♠	5 ♠	4 ♠
3.....	♥ 7	8 ♠	9 ♠	5 ♠
4.....	9 ♠	J ♠	K ♠	6 ♠
5.....	J ♠	10 ♠	9 ♠	6 ♠
6.....	A ♠	K ♠	8 ♠	6 ♠
7.....	9 ♠	Q ♠	7 ♠	7 ♠

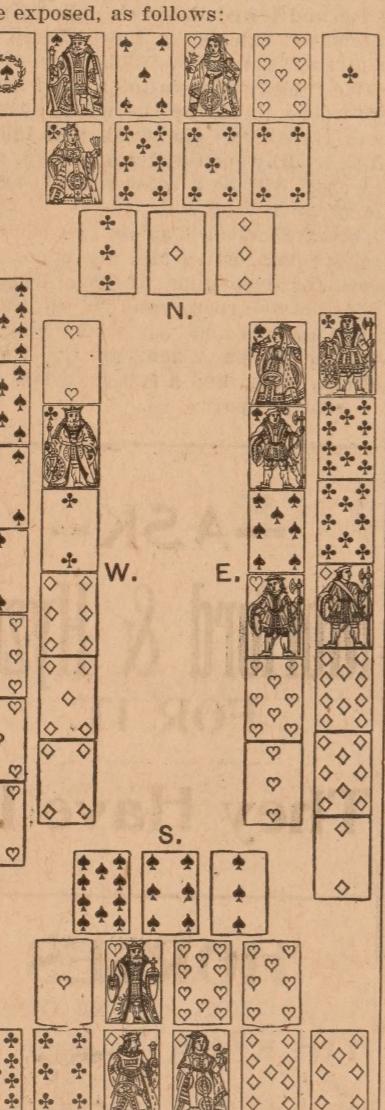
NOTES.

Trick 1.—North's trumping with the queen rather than the 7 is the key of the problem. By so doing he gives South the tenace over East at tricks 3 and 4.

Trick 5.—Up to this point East and West cannot play otherwise than they do. But here East arrives at the fatal discard, which is the climax of almost every double dummy problem. If East discards his queen of spades, South wins the sixth trick with the 7 of spades and North the seventh with the ace of diamonds.

PROBLEM.

Double Dummy.—Hearts are trumps, South to lead and North and South to win all 13 tricks against the best defense by East and West. All the hands are exposed, as follows:



Drowned in Niagara.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Jan. 21.—John Wiser and John Marsh, of this city, attempted to cross Niagara river above the falls Sunday. They lost control of their boat and were carried into the rapids. Wiser, who was unable to swim, was swept over the falls and drowned. Marsh, after a desperate struggle in the icy water, was rescued by persons along the shore.

A THEATRICAL BUDGET

Sarah Bernhardt Disappointing Even In "La Tosca."

Coquelin Was Excellent.

An English Actor With a Great Reputation Coming Over—A Character Actress Who Does Not Mind Disfiguring Herself in a Play.

While it has naturally been the policy of the management of the Bernhardt-Coquelin aggregation to create the impression, especially in those cities to which they will carry the French stars, that their engagement in this city has



Photo by Melrose Studio, New York.
JOSIE INTROPIIDI.

been one overwhelming, tumultuous success, it is a fact that it has been nothing of the sort. It is true that even those persons who were former ardent admirers of both Coquelin and Bernhardt were inclined to admit that neither of these sterling artists appeared to the best possible advantage in "L'Aiglon." They were also prone to contend that they had disappointed merely because they had both been in a measure miscast in Rostand's play. These people were fond of saying, "Wait until you see Bernhardt in 'Camille' or Bernhardt will thrill you in 'La Tosca.'"

I did not see her this time in "Camille," although I had previously seen her performance in the title role and regarded it as the best I had ever had the pleasure of witnessing. Instead I saw the couple in "La Tosca," and while I am not prepared to say that Bernhardt's powers have waned I do say that if she were capable of giving no better performance than that which she showed in "La Tosca" she would never have risen to the eminence she has attained as the greatest actress in the world. Save in one scene toward the close of the third act wherein Scarpia is endeavoring to force her by torturing her artist lover into divulging the secret of the whereabouts of the latter's friend there was nothing in her work that might justly be called transcendently great. The fourth act, in which Scarpia in the most cold-blooded manner locks her up in the room with himself and brutally informs her of his purpose, was a good deal of a disappointment, for despite Sardou's aggressive theatricism in compelling La Tosca after killing her persecutor, Scarpia, to place the lighted candles at his side and the crucifix upon his chest there was very little enthusiasm.

No one would select "La Tosca" as a play in which the impersonator of the role of Scarpia would shine with particular brilliancy against Sarah Bernhardt, and yet it is a fact that Coquelin's work as Scarpia was greatly superior to that of Bernhardt as La Tosca. His performance was marked by good taste, exactly the proper degree of repression and a nice subtlety which made it stand out above its fellows like a star. But even in the case of Scarpia there was nothing to warrant the charge of \$5 for the best seats or the assumption that the auditor was looking at two of the greatest artists in the world.

In other words, as I have previously and frequently remarked, if you care to have the satisfaction of seeing Bernhardt and Coquelin so that you may be in a position to inform your friends of that fact and are willing to pay \$5 for the privilege go to see "L'Aiglon" or one of the plays they give in your city. If, on the other hand, you expect to get \$5 worth of education in the art of acting, keep your \$5 in your pocket, for you will not get half that value. Barnum once said that the American people like to be humbugged, and if any one is inclined to doubt the accuracy of the great showman's diagnosis of one of our national failings he has only to contrast the air of superiority with which people pay for seats to see Bernhardt and Coquelin with the look of ineffable disgust and disappointment worn by those same people as they leave the theater at the end of the third or fourth act of a five act play. He will then be thoroughly convinced that Barnum wotted whereof he spoke.

Mr. Daniel Frohman has come to the conclusion that "The Man of Forty," by Walter Frith, is not to the liking of his patrons, and his excellent stock company at Daly's is in consequence now engaged in presenting R. C. Carter's latest three act comedy, entitled "Lady Huntworth's Experiment," with the following cast:

Captain Doravston, late Bengal cavalry....John Mason

Mrs. Addley Pillenger, vicar of Stillford in the parish of Dronsham....Grant Stewart

his curate.....William Courtenay

Miss Lee Finney

Mr. G. H. Evans at the vicarage.....William F. Owen

Newspaper boy.....Master Reginald

Caroline Bayard, cook at the vicarage.....Hilda Spong

Lucy Pillenger, niece of the vicar.....Cecilia Lotus

Miss Hannah Pillenger, Rev. Audley's Sister.....Mrs. Charles Walcot

Keziah, housemaid at the vicarage.....May Robson

"Lady Huntworth's Experiment" was presented last season at the Criterion theater, London, where it achieved a fair measure of success, but whether or not New Yorkers will take kindly to the phases of English life presented by Mr. Carton remains to be seen. On one point, however, there can be no question—the performance in this country must be at least as good as that in England, for there is not a similar organization in the "right little, tight little isle" which is the equal in merit of Daniel Frohman's stock company.

Josie Intropidi is one of those women rare among stage favorites who do not object to disfiguring their faces in the cause of art. She is at present giving an excellent performance of the role of Dame Martha Page in Lulu Glaser's production of "Sweet Anne Page," which has for some time been the attraction at the Manhattan theater in this city and is now once more in that vague somewhere known to theatrical folks as "the road." Miss Intropidi, although she is essentially a character actress, does not indulge in the wild exaggeration so common to her kind. She has not been seen as often in prominent organizations latterly as her merits would seem to warrant, but after all that is one of those things which are the result rather of accident than of design. In "Sweet Anne Page" Miss Intropidi has not what might be called a particularly good role, and the fact that she makes something out of it in spite of that drawback is the best tribute that could be paid to her ability.

It has now been settled that Martin Harvey is to make a tour of this country next season, and if the reports which have come from the other side are to be relied upon we shall see in Mr. Harvey an artist of the highest type and of the best school. Mr. Harvey is not the fortunate possessor of a clique of London critics who blindly praise whatever he may do, but notwithstanding he has forged to the front until now even the sycophants who persist in regarding Irving and Tree as the greatest living English speaking actors have been compelled to admit that this young man must henceforward be reckoned with when England's foremost players are considered. Mr. Harvey will not make the mistake of many of his predecessors of coming to this country with a single new play

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900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN.

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed—
Artichoke—
Radish Seeds—
Asafoetida—
Peppermint—
Liquorice Soda—
Worm Seed—
Corded Sugar—
Watercress Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

At 6 months old
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EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

EDISON'S PHONOGRAPH

Better than a Piano, Organ, or Music Box, for it sings and talks as well as plays, and doesn't cost as much. It reproduces the music of any instrument—band or orchestra—tells stories and sings—the old familiar hymns as well as the popular songs—it is always ready

See that Mr. J. H. Smith's signature is on every machine. Catalogues of all dealers, or NATIONAL PHONOGRAM CO., 135 Fifth Ave., New York.

"HE THAT WORKS EASILY, WORKS SUCCESSFULLY." CLEAN HOUSE WITH

SAPOLIO



Stuyler's
COCOA & CHOCOLATE
PURE! HEALTHFUL!!
GROCERS EVERYWHERE.



Photo by London Stereoscopic Company.
MARTIN HARVEY.

as his sole dependence. He is said to have several vehicles in which he has scored success on the other side, and practically all of these, with the exception of "The Only Way," will be used during his tour of the United States.

OCTAVUS CONEX, New York.

THE OFFICIAL CENSUS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY

The following is the official census of Washtenaw county for 1900, with the comparison of 1890:

	1900	1890
WASHTENAW COUNTY	47,761	42,210
Ann Arbor city	14,509	9,431
Ward 1	2,974	
Ward 2	2,338	
Ward 3	2,132	
Ward 4	1,756	
Ward 5	763	
Ward 6	2,606	
Ward 7	1,949	
Ann Arbor township		
Augusta township	1,036	1,383
Bridgewater township	1,739	1,769
Dexter township	1,011	1,084
Freedom township	696	702
Lima township, including part of Chelsea village	1,013	1,184
Chelsea village (part of)	961	991
Total for Chelsea village, in Lima and Sylvan	72	26
Lodi township	1,635	1,356
Lyndon township	1,121	1,264
Manchester township, including Manchester village	665	617
Manchester village	2,146	2,178
Northfield township	1,209	1,191
Pittsfield township	1,266	1,210
Salem township	1,050	1,158
Saline township, including Saline village	1,158	1,182
Saline village	1,668	1,659
Scio township, including Dexter village	584	706
Dexter village	1,893	1,946
Sharon township	900	879
Superior township	984	1,014
Sylvania township, including part of Chelsea village	1,039	1,096
Chelsea village (part of)	2,496	2,258
Webster township	1,563	1,330
York township, including part of Milan village	747	863
Milan village (part of)	1,952	1,906
Ypsilanti city	706	570
Ward 1	1,633	
Ward 2	1,268	
Ward 3	2,135	
Ward 4	845	
Ward 5	1,497	
Ypsilanti township	7,378	6,129

(The total for Milan village in Milan township, Monroe county, and York township, Washtenaw county, is 1,141, while in 1890 it was 917.)

USUAL CLAIM, RUM DID IT

EUGENE L. TRAVER, SHOT A FRIEND
IN CHICAGO.

MINOR PROVOCATION

Traver Formerly Resided in Ypsilanti and
Was Well Known Here.

Enraged because a handful of salt had been thrown into a bowl of soup he was eating, Eugene L. Traver, a former well-known Ypsilanti resident, now acting as waiter in a restaurant at Chicago, fired five shots at Andrew Wall, on the sidewalk in front of the latter's place of business. Three bullets took effect, the first one missing its mark and the fifth striking the left leg of William Osterberg, 17 years old, who was standing on the opposite side of the street.

After firing the shots Traver ran west on Madison st. to Oakley ave., where he was captured. The wounded man was removed to the county hospital, where it is said he will recover.

Wall and Traver, as far as could be learned, were intimate friends up to the time of the shooting. Yesterday afternoon they boarded a car together and rode to West Forty-eighth avenue and West Lake st. to look at a vacant store in which they intended to start a restaurant. On the way back they drank freely in different saloons, according to their own statements.

Shortly before 2 o'clock they entered the restaurant, and Traver ordered a bowl of soup. Wall jokingly threw some salt into the bowl. This action on his part aroused Traver's wrath, and he began to curse Wall. Swearing at each other, the two men walked to the sidewalk, where they resumed the quarrel over the salt throwing with threats to kill each other.

"I'll shoot if you don't get back in there," said Traver, as he drew a revolver from his pocket.

"I dare you to," came the short reply from Wall.

Traver immediately took aim at the restaurant man and fired, but the first bullet missed. Three shots followed in quick succession, each one taking effect. After his victim had fallen to the sidewalk the enraged man fired the fifth shot at him, but it glanced and struck young Osterberg. His wound is not serious.

Traver, who is about 24 years old, could not make a statement last night, saying that he had drunk to much rum. He said he didn't remember anything about the shooting.

Neuralgia is cured by

Athlo-phos

Sold by all Druggists. Send for Free Pamphlet to
The Athlophorus Co., New Haven, Conn.

TESLA'S NEW WONDER.

Some Planet, It Seemed to Him,
Affected His Machine.

MAY HAVE BEEN A CALL FROM MARS

Suggestive of Signaling, the Movements Recorded When He Was Observing Electrical Conditions on a Peak in Colorado—Why Shouldn't Mars Know Morse as Well as We?

Not quite two years ago Mr. Nikola Tesla went out to Colorado to conduct experiments in relation to the wireless transmission of energy, which has engaged his attention for several years. Mr. Tesla found it necessary, in order to carry on his investigations and his experiments to the extent he desired, to work at an altitude of several thousand feet. He found conditions suitable for his purposes in Colorado and went out there in the spring of 1899, built a laboratory about ten miles from Pike's peak and went to work. What he accomplished in the eight or nine months while he was working there he has kept pretty much to himself ever since, but when the National Red Cross, which was arranging for the end of the century meetings of its various branches throughout the country, asked Mr. Tesla to indicate what, in his opinion, would be one of the great achievements of the coming century he gave just a hint of one of the wonders he discovered in Colorado.

In a more elaborate way Mr. Tesla dwelt on his work to a New York Sun

er, so much so that I could look back in thought to my laboratory in New York, and in examining familiar objects in the rooms there I could notice the smallest scratches on them, and in scanning the features of my assistants I could notice the slightest marks on their faces, as though they had been actually before me. Now, in the city the mental images are much duller.

"One of the first observations I made in Colorado was of great scientific importance and confirmatory of a result I had already obtained in New York. I refer to my discovery of the stationary electrical waves in the earth. The significance of this phenomenon has not yet been grasped by technical men, but it virtually amounts to a positive proof that with proper apparatus, such as I have perfected, a wireless transmission of signals to any point on the globe is practicable. When I read statements to the effect that such a thing is impossible and recall the numerous adverse criticisms of my expressed confidence that I can ultimately accomplish this, I experience a feeling of satiation.

"In perfecting my apparatus I encountered at first great difficulties. I had a few narrow escapes from sudden sparks jumping out to great distance, and the number of times my laboratory caught fire, but I carried all the work through without a serious mishap. I gradually learned how to confine electrical currents of a pressure of 50,000,000 volts, how to produce electrical movements up to 110,000 horsepower, and I succeeded in obtaining electrical discharges measuring from end to end 100 feet and more. These results were, however, rendered more valuable by the fact that they opened up still greater possibilities for the future.

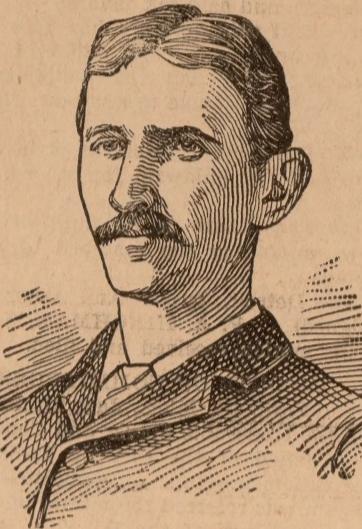
"Parallel with the development of my machinery for the production of powerful effects I also perfected novel methods for detecting feeble electrical actions, which, I feel confident, will be important in a number of lines of scientific research. To illustrate the efficacy of these methods I need only say that, whereas in ordinary, finely adjusted Hertzian appliances a lightning discharge could be detected at a distance of only 300 miles, with my methods it was easy to observe the effect in the receiving instrument at a distance of 1,100 miles. It was, in fact, in investigating feeble electrical actions transmitted through the earth that I made some observations which are to me the most gratifying. Chief among these were certain feeble electrical disturbances, which I could barely note at times and which by their character unmistakably showed that they were neither of solar origin nor produced by any causes known to me on the globe.

"What could they be? I have incessantly thought of this for months until finally I arrived at the conviction, amounting to almost knowledge, that they must be of planetary origin. As I think over it now it seems to me that only men absolutely stricken with blindness, insensible to the greatness of nature, can hold that this planet is the only one inhabited by intelligent beings. I have perfected my transmitting apparatus so far that I can undertake to construct a machine which will without the slightest doubt be fully competent to convey sufficient energy to the planet Mars to operate one of these delicate appliances which we are now using here, as for instance, a very sensitive telegraph or telephone instrument. Now since we ourselves are already so far advanced is it unreasonable to at least believe in the possibility that of the 20 or 25 planets of the solar system one, if not more, might be ahead of us in the evolution? Where there are sun's heat and moisture life must originate and must go on developing just as a stone must fall to earth.

"I would have abstained from making these observations known for some time, yet had I not been asked by the Red Cross society to give a short expression of opinion for their meetings on New Year's eve. I have entertained a profound respect for the Red Cross ever since my boyhood, when I was told that the mere appearance of this society in the Balkans has advanced those wild regions 100 years. I believe it to be the noblest and worthiest association in existence, and there was nothing which I could have refused them, and, furthermore, I desired to give them my best. This discovery, in my opinion, was my best. With improved means of investigation we shall soon be able to find out whether indeed these disturbances which I have noticed are what I feel they must be. The time has certainly arrived for the electrician to join the astronomer in the exploration of our neighboring worlds.

"A laboratory was erected on an elevation at a distance of about ten miles from Pike's peak. I set out to carry on my experiments along three different lines: First, to ascertain the best conditions for transmitting power without wires; second, to develop apparatus for the transmission of messages across the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, on which problem I have been engaged for eight years, and, third, to work on another problem which involves a still greater mastery of electrical forces and which, with my present knowledge, I consider of still greater importance than even the transmission of power without wires, and which I shall make known in due course. There were, however, numerous points to be found out about electrical vibrations and there were actions on which I was still in doubt. In my laboratory in New York I was able to go only to electrical discharges of 16 feet in length, and I had only reached effective electrical pressure of about 5,000,000 volts. To carry the problems on which I was working further I had to master electrical pressure of at least 50,000,000 volts, and electrical discharges were necessary for some purposes measuring at least 50 or 100 feet.

"The results I attained were far beyond any I had expected to reach, and this has forcibly brought to my mind the stimulating influence of nature in scientific research. I found that my mental vision was incomparably clear



NIKOLA TESLA.

man the other afternoon. He regards his latest results as far and away the most important he has ever attained. Briefly, Tesla has been able to note a novel manifestation of energy, which he knows is not of solar or terrestrial origin, and, being neither, he concludes that it must emanate from one of the planets. While he was conducting his investigations in his Colorado laboratory one day the instrument he was using to observe the electrical condition of the earth was affected in an unaccountable manner. It recorded three distinct though very faint movements, one after the other. These movements were observed not once, but many times, the number of impulses varying, and Mr. Tesla now firmly believes that with improved apparatus it will be quite possible for the people of the earth to communicate with the inhabitants of other planets. In telling about his work and his discoveries Mr. Tesla said:

"I went to Colorado early in May, 1899, and staid there about eight months. I believe that during that time I did more work than I could have done in the city in three years, on account of the marvelously invigorating climate. I was compelled to go either to Colorado or to California, as only in these two states could obtain power at a high altitude, which was necessary for certain investigations I had in view relative to the transportation of power in accordance with a method I had invented. I had tested the conditions at sea level thoroughly, and wanted to know how far my laboratory observations would agree with practical tests at high altitudes. Colorado was nearer than California and I had some friendly relations in Colorado Springs, and this determined me to select that neighborhood for my place of observation.

"A laboratory was erected on an elevation at a distance of about ten miles from Pike's peak. I set out to carry on my experiments along three different lines: First, to ascertain the best conditions for transmitting power without wires; second, to develop apparatus for the transmission of messages across the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, on which problem I have been engaged for eight years, and, third, to work on another problem which involves a still greater mastery of electrical forces and which, with my present knowledge, I consider of still greater importance than even the transmission of power without wires, and which I shall make known in due course. There were, however, numerous points to be found out about electrical vibrations and there were actions on which I was still in doubt. In my laboratory in New York I was able to go only to electrical discharges of 16 feet in length, and I had only reached effective electrical pressure of about 5,000,000 volts. To carry the problems on which I was working further I had to master electrical pressure of at least 50,000,000 volts, and electrical discharges were necessary for some purposes measuring at least 50 or 100 feet.

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56 COUPLES WERE PRESENT

The Haleyon club began its active life January 17 with one of the prettiest and most enjoyable dancing parties ever given in Light Guard hall.

The 56 couples present were made up of the select society of the Normal and city, and while the function had been announced as strictly informal, stunning toilets and dress suits were largely in evidence, which with the hall decorations, made a very attractive picture.

The chaperones were: Mesdames E. A. Lyman, Austin George, D. H. Roberts, J. B. Van Fossen, C. M. Hemphill, R. W. Hemphill, T. C. Owen, F. A. Barbour, Charles Stevens, C. F. McFarlane and S. E. Dodge.

WAS SUCH A THING IN ANN ARBOR?

Mrs. J. W. Babbitt exhibited a very ancient piece of brown earthen ware at this office last week. It is a small tea pot which will hold probably a pint. It is in a good state of preservation except that the end of the nozzle is broken off and the nozzle is also broken near the middle and has been mended. On the bottom, burned in the clay appears the name "R. C. Taylor, Ann Arbor." Now, this name was evidently written in the clay before the pot was burned. Unfortunately there is no date given. Mrs. Babbitt is anxious to learn when the tea pot was made and whether there was at one time a pottery at Ann Arbor. If any one should see this item who knew R. C. Taylor and can give any information as to whether there was at one time a pottery at Ann Arbor, will write the Times, space will gladly be given for the statement of the information.

Later—The above was shown to a gentleman who has lived in this city for some time. "I remember the old potter quite well," said he. "It isn't so very many years since he was here."

MAY INCLUDE POLICE COMMISSION

It is understood that if the charter revision committee have not already done so they will before making their report to the council consider the desirability of providing for a police commission, which shall control the police force in the same manner in which the board of public works dictate the affairs of the water works department.

The public officials and the private citizens of prominence who have been heard to express an opinion on the subject are a unit in their belief that the move would be an excellent one and that now is the time to see that it is made. They argue that as the board would probably consist of three members who were appointed one at a time each year for a term of three years and as their compensation would be nominal, politics would have no weight with them and they would shape their policy in sole reference to the good of their department. The marshal, his deputies and the patrolmen would be constantly on their good behavior, as they would be liable to dismiss the first moment they were found neglecting their duty, and as on the other hand faithful service would mean life-long employment. The marshal is at present handicapped by knowing that if he offends any particular element they will have it in for the mayor, who appointed him, and will work against the mayor's re-election.

The establishment of a police commission has worked marvels by way of reforms and improvements in the police forces of other cities, and it is believed that the same results would follow in Ypsilanti.

Contagious Blood Poison

There is no poison so highly contagious, so deceptive and so destructive. Don't be too sure you are cured because all external signs of the disease have disappeared, and the doctor says you are well. Many persons have been dosed with Mercury and Potash for months or years, and pronounced cured—to realize when too late that the disease was only covered up.

Like Bogots Like. surface to break out again, and to their sorrow and mortification find those nearest and dearest to them have been infected by this loathsome disease, for no other poison is so surely transmitted from parent to child as this. Often a bad case of Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula or severe skin disease, an old sore or ulcer developing in middle life, can be traced to blood poison contracted

The Sin of the Parents. in early life, for it remains smoldering in the system forever, unless properly treated and driven out in the beginning. S. S. S. is the only antidote for this peculiar virus, the only remedy known that can overcome it and drive it out of the blood, and it does this so thoroughly and effectively that there is never a return of the disease to embarrass or humiliate you afterwards.

cures Contagious Blood Poison in any and all stages; contains no mineral to break down your constitution; it is purely vegetable and the only blood purifier known that cleanses the blood and at the same time builds up the general health.

Our little book on contagious blood poison is the most complete and instructive ever issued; it not only tells all about this disease, but also how to cure yourself at home. It is free and should be in the hands of everyone seeking a cure. Send for it.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

JOHN G. WOOLLEY TO SPEAK HERE

John G. Woolley, of Chicago, the prohibition party candidate for president during the campaign of 1900, will deliver a temperance lecture in the M. E. church, Ypsilanti, Monday evening, Jan. 28, beginning promptly at 8 o'clock, local time. Mr. Woolley's fame as an orator is not only national, but world-wide. He is one of the brightest, most earnest and logical speakers on the American continent today. Although the management of this lecture have incurred heavy expenses in bringing Mr. Woolley here, they have decided not to charge any admission, the reason being to give every one, rich or poor, the opportunity to hear a speaker of Mr. Woolley's fame and ability. A silver collection will, however, be taken, and the management has sufficient faith in the honor of the people of Ypsilanti to believe that they will contribute liberally to this collection as every cent over the expenses goes into the treasury of the local chapter of the Epworth league, under whose auspices, the lecture is to be given. Come early if you wish to secure a good seat. Doors will be open at 7:15.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city property—A good 40-acre farm, well-improved, good buildings, 20 acres cleared and 20 acres timber. Situated 4 miles northwest of Flat Rock. Address A. V. Reeves, Ypsilanti, Mich.

THE QUEEN IS DEAD

Death Came Peacefully Tuesday Afternoon.

Queen Victoria, England's greatest monarch, in many ways, is dead. Her long reign, the longest in Britain's history, has closed peacefully. She died at 6:30 last evening. She had been unconscious but recognized her family about noon yesterday. She first recognized the Prince of Wales to whom she spoke a few words, then Emperor William and the others filed past and heard a whispered good bye. She died surrounded by her children and grandchildren. Her death had been momentarily expected all day. Immediately after the death of Queen Victoria, in accordance with the old maxim, "The King is dead, long live the King," Albert Edward, Prince of



QUEEN VICTORIA.

Wales, was proclaimed king in a proclamation issued by Lord Salisbury and the Archbishop of Canterbury, under the title of Edward VII.

Alexandrina Victoria was born in Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819. She was the daughter of the Duke of Kent, a son of George III, and of Victoria Louisa, a sister of Leopold, Duke of Coburg. Her father died when she was eight months old. She was kept by her prudent mother away from the profligate society of the court. King William IV died June 20, 1837, at 2 o'clock in the morning and the English dignitaries aroused Victoria from her sleep to announce to her her accession to the throne.

Kept poor, she had preserved her mind, morals and habits to a date when prudence could not spoil her. She had been brought up wholly in the German style,

and the ecclesiastics, cabinet, etc., came to swear allegiance to her the same day she hardly knew their faces. Chiefly had she been taught system, economy and prudence, the very things our American parvenus think to be unnecessary in a queen. Her two remaining uncles abominated her. They had hated her.

June 21, the day afterward, she was proclaimed queen from St. James palace, where she appeared dressed in black, in sleek bands of brown hair. Lord Melbourne, the prime minister, proclaimed her to the crowd their sovereign. That noon she presided at a privy council, just before the Crimean war. Louis Napoleon and Eugenie visited her.

Beatrice was born 1857.

Prince Albert died Saturday night, Dec. 14, 1861, at the age of only 42. No wonder the widow felt the loss of her spouse at that young, manly age and was long inconsolable. He died of fever from cold and said to his daughter Alice, "Your mother cannot bear to hear me speak of it yet." Only a year previously her mother's death made her say, "I, a wretched child, have lost the mother I so tenderly loved, from whom for these 41 years I had never been parted except for a few weeks."

"Tis your own little wife," she said to the dying Albert. He said he heard the birds singing outside the windows at Windsor, and with his fevered breath he kissed her, thinking of Germany. He had his daughter play him German airs in his last days. Victoria's stepbrother, the Duke of Leiningen, was with Albert when he died.

The queen mourned long, and some thought her mind would be affected. The incensed London tradesmen shrieked, "Be done with your hiding away and come and get us trade." Albert, like Handel, the musician before him, knew the difference between German love of art and knowledge for their own sake and English mining for knowledge as a means of wealth. He had written before his marriage of England:

"These people cannot understand the profound genius of our German literature, and hence their undervaluing of it." He taught the queen to love scenery and said that the heavy London atmosphere always weighed him down.

Victoria built a mausoleum at Frogmore for Albert's remains, and a grand monument—the most elaborate in Europe—is erected to that prince consort in Hyde park gardens. "I have had God's teaching," said the widow, "and learned to bear all he lays upon me."

She gave renewed attention to the public business from a desire to carry out the training her husband had given her.

The queen indulged a species of spiritualism very long, believing that her husband's spirit was with her. She could only look down upon the marriage of the Prince of Wales and Alexandra two years afterward in St. George's chapel. This occurred March 10, 1863. The author of this paper saw the Princess of Wales enter London by her affianced spouse, and 26 years afterward enjoyed the possession of a box at the Wild West Show next to the prince, princess, the now deceased son and three of the girls, of whom Maude was married within two months.

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or's chair upon the Scottish "Stone of Scone," where may have been crowned her ancestor, Bruce. She also was descended from William the Norman. Her descent backward is through her mother to the Elector of Saxony, who protected Martin Luther; through her father, the Countess Palatinate at Eleidelberg, William the Silent, the sister of Henry VIII, the queen of Scots, Owen Tudor and Shakespeare's Princess Katharine of France.

Victoria's train was held by eight velvet robes trimmed with ermine and gold lace. She was anointed.

After five days of wooing at Windsor the queen told Lord Melbourne she should marry Albert. She had as queen to do the proposing, and she wrote to Leopold: "He seems perfection, and I think I have the prospect of great happiness before me. I love him more than I can say." They rode horseback much together. About a month after this the queen announced her engagement to her privy council. Her whole courtship had been only five weeks long. Her consort was to be allowed £30,000 a year. They were married the third day after he returned to England, Feb. 10, 1840, at St. James' palace. They spent the honeymoon at Windsor castle. They were first cousins.

Victoria the year before had made a rash political mistake in refusing to change two Whig noble ladies, as was the custom at a change of ministry. The rabble called her "the queen who would not let her bells be Pealed," in allusion to Sir Robert Peel, who succeeded Lord Melbourne.

Prince Albert took charge of his wife's political temperament from the outset. In April, after the marriage, her mother was moved to a private house. In June the queen's life was attempted in Hyde park by a waiter named Oxford, who was ever afterward confined in an asylum. Two shots were fired, and her life was attempted several other times. By July Albert was made contingent regent of the realm. Her uncle, Sussex, voted against it from jealousy.

Nov. 21, 1840, 9 months 11 days after the marriage, the princess royal was born at Windsor, long since the widowed Empress Victoria of Germany.

Nov. 9, 1841, the Prince of Wales was born, the first prince of Wales in 79 years. One John Francis soon after attempted to shoot the queen on two successive days. He was a theater carpenter, was sentenced to death, but was transported for life. The day after his sentence was commuted a drug clerk named Bean tried to shoot her with pieces of clay pipe in a pistol. It was whipped and put in jail. In 1849 she was again shot at by an Irish laborer named Hamilton on Constitution hill, but the pistol contained only powder.

The next year Lieutenant Pate struck her in the face.

Victoria, visiting Scotland, Holyrood and the castle, told Alison that she was glad she was descended from Mary and had nothing to do with Elizabeth.

April, 1843, was born the Princess Maud or Alice.

In August, 1844, Prince Alfred was born.

In 1851 she opened the Crystal Palace. In 1855 she purchased Osborne, Isle of Wight, and 2,300 acres.

In 1848 she visited Germany.

Helena was born May 25, 1846, and in 1848 the Princess Louise.

Louis Philippe, an exile, died at Claremont, England, in 1849.

In 1858 was born Prince Leopold, just before the Crimean war. Louis Napoleon and Eugenie visited her.

Beatrice was born 1857.

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German conscientiousness, German system. German household art and family devotion had made of the daughter of the Duke of Kent a being as unlike him as Cordelia was unlike the raging Lear. The spirits of Goethe, Schiller and Mendelssohn have for 55 years been ruling England.

Victoria surrendered at the commencement of her reign her hereditary revenues for the sum of nearly \$2,000,000 per annum. Of this her purse received direct \$300,000, her house and household \$1,115,000; for alms, the court, etc., the remainder. Her probable personal income was \$500,000 a year clear, 10 times our president's, not including her own property. The Prince of Wales receives \$200,000, his wife \$50,000, and each of the family a liberal provision. Pensions of \$6,000 a year she was allowed to give amounted in 1892 to \$125,000. She therefore handled \$2,050,000 a year. Victoria's refusal to change the official ladies of the bedchamber in 1839 led to the prolongation of Melbourne's ministry till 1841, covering the period of Victoria's courtship and marriage.

Victoria lost by death in 1878 her daughter, Alice of Hesse; the Duke of Albany, Leopold, in 1881, and the Duke of Clarence, her grandson. She had 18 administrators or premiers—Melbourne, Peel, Russell twice; Derby three times; Aberdeen, Palmerston twice; Disraeli twice; Gladstone four times; Salisbury twice. "She was called 'the most constitutional monarch England has ever seen.'

The Prince of Wales has visited the United States, the Holy Land and India, was field marshal of the army and grand master of the Masons. His wife at one time did her parents' housekeeping, even to cooking, it was said. Baron Stockmar and Leopold projected Albert's great marriage. His salary was \$150,000, cut down \$100,000 by the Tories. He always believed that Prussia should be supreme in Germany.

When the queen came to her kingdom, it had about 25,000,000 people; when she died it had near 40,000,000—less than 150,000 foreigners. In her colonies were some 230,000,000. The revenues for the state were \$450,000,000.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

SUFFRAGE LIMITATION.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The Olmsted resolution proposing a limitation of suffrage in case of disfranchisement of voters, was taken up by the house committee on census Tuesday. The proposition was discussed generally and a resolution adopted to ask the director of census for a statement on the male population, white and black, above voting age in the various states and the extent of illiteracy and disability in each class. Action will be deferred until this information is in hand.

STONY CREEK.

Married, Thursday evening, Jan. 17, 1901, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Granger, Robert Baxter and Catharine Granger, both of this place, Rev. H. J. Marsh officiating.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Davis returned Tuesday from Dexter, where they had been visiting their sons.

Rev. H. J. B. Marsh began special meetings at Willis Sunday evening.

Jerome West, our enterprising postmaster and store keeper, has purchased of Elmer Davis his house and lot and the saw-mill property, including everything as it stands. He is endeavoring to interest the farmers hereabouts to the extent of taking stock in a milk separating station, altering the mill to meet the requirements of such station.

A slight mistake in setting up the items from Stony Creek last week, made the date of the dedication of our new Grange hall to read Feb. 16, whereas we expect to have the services on Feb. 6, an all day meeting to which all the Grangers of Washtenaw county are cordially invited. Provision is being made for entertaining 500 guests.

Mrs. Nellie Darling is spending a few days this week with her daughter, who is attending school in Ann Arbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Cosgrove of Willits and Mr. and Mrs. A. Coe of Ypsilanti town dined with Mr. and Mrs. R. Darling Tuesday.

WESTERN RATES REDUCED.

Greatly reduced one-way rates will be in effect from Chicago, Milwaukee and Manitowoc via Wisconsin Central Railway to points in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia each Tuesday, commencing February 12 and continuing until April 30.

For detailed information inquire of nearest ticket agent, or address

H. W. Steinhoff, District Pass Agent, W. C. Ry., Saginaw, Mich., or Jas. C. Pond, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

Shirts 5c, collars 1c, cuffs 3c at the Cut Rate Laundry.

You can get a shirt, collar and pair of cuffs laundered for 10c at the Cut Rate Laundry. Why do you pay more, simply to patronize the old places? See advertisement.

PROFITS OF SUGAR BEET CULTURE.

Mr. Henry Hale, residing near Eureka, Iowa, reports to the Mason City (Iowa) Republican his experience with sugar beets. From one and a half acres he got 22 tons, which brought him \$77. The total expense was \$46.25, which, however, included \$15 for his own work and \$10.75 for that of his team. Thus he made \$56.50 from his acre and a half of sugar beets. Several growers of the Detroit Sugar Company made a better showing than this. That it pays well to raise sugar beets has been fully demonstrated, and we commend these figures to our agricultural readers.

Farmers should apply to the Detroit Sugar Company, at Rochester, for contracts before it is too late.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Ypsilanti, January 21, 1900.

Regular meeting of the Common Council held Monday evening of the above date. Mayor in the chair.

Roll called.

Present—Ald. Boyce, VanFossen, Gaudy, Yost, Stevens, Worden, Colby, Terns—8.

Absent—Ald. Huston, Moore—2.

Minutes of last regular meeting approved as printed.

Notice of suit commenced in circuit court against the city for the sum of \$2,000.00, Barbara Keller, plaintiff, by Lee N. Brown attorney; alleged injuries received August 20th, 1899 and claim filed with the city Nov. 21, 1899. Was on motion referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and City Attorney to report at next meeting.

The petition of Alice A. Bogardus for the return of seventy cents penalty paid on sewer tax, claiming she had not received the usual notice of installment falling due, was on motion received and filed.

Copy of protest filed with R. W. Hemphill, treasurer of City of Ypsilanti, by the Detroit, Ypsilanti & Ann Arbor Ry., on payment of taxes assessed said company December roll, 1900.

In the matter of taxes of the Detroit, Ypsilanti & Ann Arbor Ry:

The said company in paying said taxes does so under protest because it says that the assessment is unlawful and illegal for the following reasons:

(1) That the assessment upon said property is upon a valuation grossly excessive and said tax invalid.

(2) That said property has been assessed upon other and different assessment rolls and the undersigned are liable to double assessment therefore.

(3) That said assessment is invalid and said tax unlawful for other reasons.

(4) That there is no authority in law for taxing the road-bed of said company.

The Detroit, Yps. & Ann Arbor Ry. (signed) F. A. HINCHMAN, Sec.

On motion received and filed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Ypsilanti, Mich., Jan. 21, 1900.

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Ypsilanti:

Gentlemen:—Your committee to whom was referred the matter of stopping the cars of the D. Y. & A. A. Ry at Normal street in addition to the stop at Brower street, beg leave to report that they have had the matter under consideration and would respectfully recommend that in view of the difficulties in the way of stopping the cars twice in ascending the hill, we believe in being reasonable and since after granting the request of citizens to stop at Brower street, and as the R. R. Co. represent to your committee that they contemplate adding to their power the coming spring, in which case they will grant the request, would recommend that the matter be left for the present as it is.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN TERNS.

C. L. STEVENS.

GEO. M. GAUDY.

Committee.

On motion accepted and placed on file.

Ypsilanti, January 21, 1900.

To the Mayor and Common Council:

Gentlemen:—Your committee to whom was referred the bills of the Health Officer for fumigation, would respectfully report that they have had the same under consideration, and while they believe said bills somewhat exorbitant